THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,412—New Series, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th „	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th „	OCEANA	7000	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	EGYPT	8000	....	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	...	..
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	.....	..
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
9th „	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*HIMALAYA	7000	......	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12400
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	17th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	18th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct,

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, sailing on Tuesday, 15th August, calling at ports, as inducement offers, for particulars, of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, to sail on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Ristorcelli	6th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st Aug. 1911.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. „
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd „ „
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. „
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th „ „
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May „
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA. DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan **CHAIRS**, Setties, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM in canvas	...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
„ „ „ cooked on cut	...	„ 2-8	„
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON „	...	Re. 1-0	„
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE „	...	„ 1-0	„
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR „	..	„ 1-0	„
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins each	...	„ 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6 Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

ents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . .. I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that I the undersigned KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, heretofore known by the name of KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT, have this day ASSUMED the NAME of KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, and that I shall as from this day be always known by that name.—Bombay, 12th day of August, 1911.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, formerly known as KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING GIRDERS are available for sale on the R. M. Railway. They were designed for Metre Gauge loading and further particulars can be obtained on application. The price they are offered at is Rs. 45 per ton. F. O. R. at the nearest Station.

Size over all.	No. of spans.	Size over all.	No. of spans.
6'-6"	7	17'-6"	5
7'-3"	4	23'-0"	133
8'-6"	5	25'-6"	117
8'-9"	1	30'-3"	2
10'-0"	2	44'-0"	105
12'-6"	1	60'-0"	81
13'-6"	47	80'-0"	1
14'-6"	31	105'-6"	6
15'-7"	13	110'-0"	3

For further particulars apply to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
R. M. Railway, Ajmer.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Charney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 5?, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, upto 12-30 noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1911, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals, Lascars, etc., of the Port Trust.

Form of tender and schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineers Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.

Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it, shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.
19th July 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., AND NEW STORES SUCH AS IRON HOOP, STEEL DOUBLE SHEAR FLAT AND STEEL WIRE ROUND, ETC, FROM SURPLUS STOCK.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th AUGUST, 1911 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, Engineer's premises Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 14th July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.

Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		**UP.**	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. BYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

RE THE NIMARKHERI GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LIMITED. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the above Company are hereby required to send the same in writing and to disclose the securities if any held by them to the undersigned at the Co.'s Registered office, No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof to enable him to investigate the same as otherwise the undersigned shall proceed to divide the Assets in his hands among the persons entitled thereto having regards only to such claims as may have been sent to him and the claims received thereafter shall be considered and treated as having been waived and abandoned.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1911.

BHAGWANDAS WALLJEE,
Liquidator of the above Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNADAS MANECKLAL SURTI a landed proprietor late of VIRLA PARLA deceased.

MOHANLAL AMBATLAL GHEEWALLA of Broach Hindu inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of MANEKLAL NITHALAL SURTI the father and only next-of-kin of the deceased abovenamed a merchant now temporarily residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay.......... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 8th day of August, 1911.
K. J. DUBASH,
Petitioner's Attorney.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th Aug. 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
OUR
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THE
Birth, Life and Death of a
PLANT
The picture that created a sensation on Saturday night
THE GENERAL'S FATE.
A stirring Napoleonic Episode
FOOLSHEAD
Walks in his sleep, Fangalore
AND
MANY OTHER PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
MORNING SESSION, FROM 9 TO 11.
with the Band, being Bank Holiday.
MONDAY, 21ST AUG.—SPORTS ON SKATES.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—TIME-KEEPERS thoroughly reliable and well experienced. Hindus preferred. Apply to Box No. 3128 care of this paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand 1) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs, cottage piano.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Archibald P. Morris, such as 2 watches and 1 gold ring.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Sadanand Parashram, an Insolvent:—

1 Rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a handsome grey Arab horse and harness.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The property of a gentleman having no further use:—

1 English-built rubber-tyred angular victoria by Windover, with patent brake, light, comfortable and easy running, suitable for an Arab or Waler, hood, lining and everything as good as new.

1 English-built rubber-tyred square fronted double brougham with brake in very good condition, light and comfortable, suitable for a single horse.

The above carriages are now lying at Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co.'s Show Rooms at Charni Road and can be seen by appointment with the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly Damaged by Sea Water.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "L" Shed, Prince's Dock on account of the concerned.

Ex. s. s. Netravati from Tuna.

S. D. 8 bales of F. P. Cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

L. T. 17 bales of F. P. Cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Reay House", Apollo Bunder near the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and neatly made, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces one very elegant nearly new mahogany piano with Corinthian brass knobs and brass candle holder by "Schreiber," with patent duplex resonator, one large Australian safe on stand, almyrah, cloth press, dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, a large collection of books, rich platedware, glass and crockeryware, side-board and dumbwaiters, rich ornaments, teapoys and tables, writing tables, fancy clock, screen, large carpet, headed chucks, microscope, carved teapoy, cane chairs, half plate camera with lence, real oil paintings by a lady artist, medicine chest, fancy cups and saucers and vases with coat of arms of all nations, flower pots, flower vases, corner stands, meat safe, hall lamp, ice box, copper utensils, brass cage, nearly new gent's and lady's bicycles, sundries, etc., etc, the property of a gentleman, proceeding to America.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton-seeds in bags, linseed, rapeseed, wheat, harda, gram, makai, ground nutseeds in bags, bundle of gunny bags, case of glassware, bundles of iron bars, box of dry colour, tins of oil, bundle of iron sheets, bundle of canvas bag, key of paint, case of books, cask of coaltar, bundles of waste cotton, empty cases, bag of dry cocoanuts, betelnuts, bundles of jogree, lot of condemned sheets, old records, steel hoops and bands, heaps of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th inst, at 11 a.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 11 a.m, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher & Co., and next to King & Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable mahogany and French polished furniture, such as single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs, cabinets, side-boards, tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, dressing tables, hat-stands, tiltetopped teapoys, easy chairs, phonograph, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 14th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Chikalwadi, opposite Flour Mill, on the west side of Grant Road Station. out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Chikalwadi Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23 and 24, and New No. $\frac{2\ E}{13547}$ and New Survey No. $\frac{11\ A}{7045}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3698 (7 A) and 3698 (7 B), and Street Nos. 1 F A and 7 H B, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property, formerly of Wasudeo Krishnarao but now of Beheram Merwan Baherman, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Cirisco Caitano but now of Luis Caitan Perreira, on or towards the north by the Chikalwadi Road and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dossibai Cowasji Jehangir Jassawalla but now of Zoroastrian Buildings Society.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the vendor, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 14th August, 1911.

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FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„ 16,850,000

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Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period* on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque D'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS,—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM, ST. BOMBAY.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

THE EASY WAY
TO GROW HAIR.

IF YOUR HAIR is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will perfectly cure all such defects, clear and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented.

Price Re. 1-5 per Phial
(Post paid.)

SARVANGASUNDARA RASA.
COMPOUND POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses	... ...	Rs. 3
Packing and postage	... ...	As. 3

Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes melitus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
M, Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch-I. (London), M. S. A. S. London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	2 8	„ 2 0

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ...	„ 0-8

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Bombay Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 11.] [BOMBAY, August 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 2-3	3 16	
do. Rentes ...	95	1 4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-26	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4-85 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-3	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £100,000.

The Bombay mails of 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Dull.

Futures ... Steady.

East Indian ... .

Manchester Buyers operating quietly.

Total Sales ... 3,000

Sold on Speculation and for Export 150

Imports ... Nil

Mid-Americans ... 6·77—03

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·03	6·08	6·01	5·97	5·93
+03	+03	+01	+01	unchgd

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·97	5·93	6·01	6·02
unchgd	+01	+01	+01

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-23 Jan. 11-19

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·13 Jan. 11-16.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000

Receipts at „ Last year ... .

Exports to Great Britain ... .

Exports to Continent ... .

Spot Cotton— 12·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·15—03

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·15—06

Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd

Futures month of Oct. ... 11·01—11

Futures month of Dec. ... 11·00—12

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	20,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	1,000
Do. do. to Japan	Nil
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	140,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	88,000
Stock of Cotton in London	12,490

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports........	6,000
do Forwarded	36,000
do Imports	22,000
do Stock	501,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 12-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Good Broach	d 6 2-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 9-32
Fine Broach	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 10-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 12-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F....	d 6 4-32

Buyers, &c—Nominal.

Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly ...	d 6 6-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ...	d 5 5-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London ...	d 5 15-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London ...	d 5 9-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist 10 3-8

George Mayall's Yarn 10 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 3-4+1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 1-4 +1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs, ... 35 3-4

Do. Months—August.-Sept.

Buyers &c.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 36+1

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Buyers &c.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship... 47+1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. unchgd

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 49+1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...44 3-4+1

Do. Months—August.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 71 3-4+3 4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64 5-8+5-8

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

Prospects of crop good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-7—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 67 1-2

Yellow Metal ... d 6

Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 11-16

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2· ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp........ 4 15 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 0 0

Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 7 6

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.....Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 17 0 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Neglected.

Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...14 4 3-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...October.

Tone—Market opened strong owing to drought. Considerable advance Hamburg. Closed quieter.

B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...18 7 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.

Tone—Firm. Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-8—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullions.	76,800	London	Comptoir National
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank
159 Bars Silver.	8,00,000	do	do
3 Boxes Sovs.	90,000	Port Said	National Bank
Rupees... ..	3,059	do	do
285 Bars Silver.	5,29,500	London	Chartered Bank
541 Bars Silver.	9,75,000	do	Eastern Bank
405 Bars Silver.	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
241 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	do	International bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	23,237
B B and C I Railway ...	23	26,1.5

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 4d.

Demand Draft ...1s 4 1-32d.

Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.

Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.

Do. do France ...170 1-4

Do. do Marks ...138 1-4

Hongkong 60 days' sight ...181 3-4

Shanghai „ ...174 1-4

Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 96 7 0

Forward ... ... „ 96 4 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 6

Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 6

Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0

Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 61 1 0

„ 1st Settlement ... „ 61 0 0

„ 2nd „ ... „ 61 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Though the American markets are lower, the tendency here is quite steady owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing nearly all over the country. The few districts which had got timely showers are again suffering from insufficiency of rain and unless general rain falls in time the outturn will be a very small one.

The report about deterioration to crop in Texas and some other sections is becoming general and it is to be seen whether the large estimates are materially reduced or not.

Beyond a small amount of business put through with local mills there is absolutely nothing doing by exporters. Prices for ready cotton are stationary.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	302	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	294	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	291	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	„	282	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	275	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	265	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	288	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	281	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	276	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	262	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easy.

Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales

Total Imports ... ... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·17	5·93	5·87	5·83
—15	—15	—14	—14

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·83	5·84	5·86	5·87	5·88
—13	—13	—13	—14	—14

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 3rd Aug, 1911	2,461,493
	2,711,493
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 3rd Aug, 1911	1,559,778
	1,151,715
Afloat	4,673
	1,147,042
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	840,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 1st Oct., 1910 ...	307,042
Difference since last week	......

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is firm.

We quote :—

Ready „ ... Rs. 12 7 6 B. T.

September ... ... „ 13 2 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ... „ 8 1 0 R. D.

Brown Etawah ready ... „ 7 7 6 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steadier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 8 0

Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 64 0 0

Black Kutni ... „ 48 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 23 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steadier.

We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 2 0 B. T.

„ „ Sept ... Rs. 5 6 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,757 1-2
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	68
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 1-4
Bank of Baroda	67
Credit Bank	10 1-4
Eastern Bank	77
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay Flour Mill... ...	917 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	509 1-2
Amritsar-Patti Ry	127

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	943 bales
Wheat	11,535 cwts.
Linseed	1,356 „
Rapeseed	1,608 „
Gingellyseed	187 „
Poppyseed	289 „
Groundnuts...	1,134 „
Castorseed	4,104 „
Rice	12,648 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2,603 „
Mowraseed	6,080 „
Gram	1,231 „
Jowar	1,191 „
Maize	Nil

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 12.] [BOMBAY, August 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 5-8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95		
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities...	84 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1 8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 1 8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·26	un	chgd
do. at Berlin ..	20-47	un	chgd
do. at New York ..	4- 6	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		
do. Short London	9th Mar.		since
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Dull.

Futures Barely. Steady.

East Indian ... .

Manchester ... .

Total Sales ... 2,000

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 200

Imports ... 250

Mid Americans ... 6 61—13

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·18	5·83	5·87	5·83	5·82
—14	—15	—14	—14	—14

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
5·82	5·85	5·87	5·85
—14	—14	—14	—14

New York Official noon call Oct.

New Orleans 10a.m.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Exports to Continent ...	......
Spot Cotton—	12·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11-15 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 11-15 unchgd

Declined on unfavourable financial conditions and Wall street selling and advanced on unfavourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 12 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. ... 11·08 unchgd

Do. do Dec. ... 11 08 unchgd

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total Sales	26,000
Do. Speculation	1,0 0
Do. Exportation	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	....
Do. Actual Export	....
Do. Import of the Week	....
Do. Stock	....
East Indian total sales	400
Do. Indian Stock	35,000
Do. Exportation	....
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	300
Do. Actual Exports	500
Do. Week's Imports	....
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	....
Afloat Americans	10,000
Do. Indian	16,000

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 35 3-4

Do. Months - Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers. Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 36 1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 47 1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 49

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 45

Do. Months—August-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 7-8

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Strong.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 65

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2—Aug-Sept—Value. Steady.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 17-1—Sellers. Firm.

Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—But not much big done.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .

Do. Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p. c ...15 5 3 4—Sellers

Months of Shipments ...Oct.

Tone—Firm good big done.

B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19 1 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.

Tone—Firm but big checked by high prices asked.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-3—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Oct

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value

Do. do. ... .

July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value

July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value

Fine White Java C& F Calcutta ......

Do. do. ......

Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value

July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value

July-Oct.—1912—12 13-3 -Value

General Tone—More enquiry—Nothing doing yet.

THE CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

To-day, the jute market was as quiet as could be and there was no business doing. In the gunny market, the same state of things existed and in the share and money markets there was nothing doing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PATRONA—August 10, at Chios, the wife of Mr. M. D. Patrona, (Ralli Bros.), of a daughter.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

KENDALE—August 4, at Marian Villa, Mussoorie, to Mr and Mrs C H B Kendale, a daughter.

PUGH—August 8, at the Dingle, Darjeeling, the wife of Archibald John Pugh, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COOPER—August 1, at Kasauli, Charlotte Anne, wife of Mr J Cooper, P W D., and eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Beard.

SWETENHAM—August 1, at Astell, Mussoorie, of bronchitis, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Major Edmund Swetenham, late Bengal Engineers, and grand-daughter of the late Roger Comberbach Swetenham, Esquire, of Somerford Booths Cheshire, aged 53 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Foolshead," the Excelsior Commedian. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "What is a successful man's hardest struggle? 'Staying that way.'"—Cleveland Leader.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Motibai, wife of Jaishankar Trivedi a medical student, living at Kumohar Tukda, suffering from fever, took some lineament thinking it was fever mixture, she died of the effects. She was removed to the G. T. hospital, where the Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—At the Sir J. J. Hospital on Saturday. Mr. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Rawabai (30), a Hindu widow. It appears she had two children and was in great distress having no means of maintenance. She determined to destroy herself and took opium. She was found lying unconscious in her room and removed to the Hospital where she died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Umballa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 19th inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 20th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 16th inst. Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Kabanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, Tuesday.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 12.

The weather has been our chief theme of conversation for many a day, so much so that we have had a very home-like feeling. Most earnest prayers have been offered up in temple, church and mosque and by the banks of the dwindling river and an Ujani has been observed at the instance of the Collector, but all in vain so far.

From July 7th to August 11th, i. e., during five weeks we only had a few extremely light drizzles, not sufficient to lay the dust even. True, indeed, that yesterday, the 11th instant, sufficient rain fell to lay the dust and wash clean the leaves of trees and plants; and that though this (12th) morning a few smart showers rendered the streets somewhat muddy, yet soon the sun shone out, scattering the cloud and dissipating our hopes.

Such attempts at rain are merely tantalizing, for nothing less than and good fall of about five inches would meet our very pressing need. But, though, thus, deferred hope has sickened our hearts, yet we have not been altogether without gaiety.

On July 29, a very pleasant little subscription dance took place at the Gymkhana. In spite of it being a rather steamy night the dancers footed it right merrily for some hours. Strange to say the ladies were in the minority, so that some of the sterner six were compelled to attempt wall-decoration, by turns.

On July 30, the native officers of the 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs were "At Home," receiving their guests most hospitably and entertaining them with an exhibition of very poor wrestling, which reminds me that we are shortly to loose Colonel and Mrs. Bingby. We shall regret their departure very much, but as our loss will be their gain—for he has received a higher appointment in Simla—we heartily congratulate them on the well-merited promotion.

On Thursday, (10th inst), evening, our "Commissioner Mem-Saheb," Mrs. Sladen, was "At Home" to a large number of guests which included even our "hermits." Being a mere man I shall not attempt to describe the "confections" (nothing to do, I believe, either with Cornaglia's or Mongini's) and "creations" (some of them, probably, by the verandah expert), but simply content myself with saying that all the ladies looked charming, which nobody can or "dare" deny. Our kind host, Colonel Bingby, Mrs. Buckley, Monsieur Chalice and Mr. Sanderson were amongst those who, by either singing or playing, contributed much to the enjoyment of a very jolly evening.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Calcutta," August 15.

The Ellerman line s.s. "City of Calcutta" Commander Rae is due to arrive to-morrow with the following passengers who will be landed at No. 10 Victoria Docks.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Carr, Mrs S

Connell, Mr

Das, Mr and Mrs P M

Hartley, Mr H

Peden, Mr W

Reginald Eyre, Mr & Mrs

Stewart, Mrs J and inft

Utarid, Miss

NAPLES TO BOMBAY—Vakil, Mr H K.

At the concert in London in honour of Lord Weardale and the officers and delegates of the first Universal Races Congress, Miss Nignon Nevada, of Covent Garden, sang ten songs, each in a different language, including the Jewel Song from "Faust" in Esperanto.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., has been presented with the honorary degree of LL.D. at Birmingham University.

A reward of £250 has been offered by the White Star Line for information leading to the conviction, of those responsible for the fires on the "Arabic" during the strike at Liverpool.

The British Medical Association have elected Sir James Barr, of Liverpool, president-elect of the conference at Liverpool during July, 1912.

In order to "relieve assistants of tedious calculating work," the London County Council is buying a calculating machine, at a cost £73 10s.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided on Saturday at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, and his Lordship with the aid of eleven delegates concluded the suit brought by Pirojshaw N. Bharucha against his wife Pirojbai for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster and Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. K. N. Koyaji represented the defendant.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Lordship, in summing up the case to the delegates, said that counsel for the defendant, to whom this case was of the most vital importance had done his duty and had given to his arguments, the care and attention they deserved. In the exercise of his duty to his client, the pleader for the plaintiff had also placed his case before them. Whether that performance of duty was distinguished by wisdom, prudence or good sense, it was not for them to discuss. They were not concerned with the individual ideas of the performance of duty of others. Certain duties lay on his Lordship and the delegates who must have a clear conception of them not only in this case, but also in other cases coming before them. No doubt, the delegates were the sole judges of facts and whatever be their verdict, it should be given not from extraneous and wild statements but from a judicial appreciation of evidence led before them. It was the duty of the judge to guide, direct and assist the delegates, where evidence was to be appreciated and where mixed questions of facts and law arose and to explain the effect of the law, that the Judge did in performance of his duty and his Lordship trusted that that would be kept in mind before saying that he did so at the courtesy of the bar.

During the whole time that his Lordship had presided in this Court as a matrimonial judge, the delegates and himself had never been at variance and his Lordship had no doubt that that harmony would always exist. It was the delegates' duty to return their verdict in accordance with the evidence and their verdict was final. No appeal lay against that, but the appeal lay against the question of law which arose when that verdict was perverse.

To simplify matters in this case, his Lordship had disallowed the counter-claim of the defendant for judicial separation and the only issue they had to decide was whether the plaintiff was entitled to a decree. In order to decide that they had to consider whether there was lawful cause and just ground for the wife to refuse to go to her husband.

As to the issue of law whether this suit was maintainable, his Lordship had no doubt as to the result but, he had specially refrained from deciding that issue and had invited the delegates, decision as to the facts, because having regard to what had transpired in this case, his Lordship thought that the woman should be dealt with fairly and that she should have her way cleared for other reliefs that she might be entitled to.

Now what were the facts? It was not necessary for his Lordship to address them to tell that the bond of marriage was not a bond of slavery, but that it should be distinguished by affectionate and kind treatment, and were they prepared to say that the man sitting at the other end of the Court treated his wife as a decent and respectable husband should? They had evidence that this man used his fists, and a stick upon the defendant, and also slapped and kicked her. If they believed that evidence, he was a man who was a disgrace to his community. They had other evidence which if they believed it showed that the man was a disgrace to humanity. The pleader for the plaintiff had harped on the decree which he had in 1903, snatched from the delegates by the narrow majority of one. If the facts proved now were the facts proved then his Lordship could not understand the verdict, but they were not sitting on judgment on that verdict and then should assume that the verdict was a proper one. The result of that decree was that in execution, Justice Crowe thought that the verdict would be satisfied by a fine of Rs. 5. His Lordship had perused all the papers and he had no hesitation in saying that Justice Crowe's appreciation of the case was a just one. Had the matter been before his Lordship, he would probably have fined the woman two annas. They were now concerned with this man's conduct after the decree. How had he behaved since then! His Lordship regretted that at the bar, a responsible pleader should have thought it consistent with the dignity of the proceedings to ask them to believe that the occurrence which took place in a public place for which his client suffered imprisonment, and which the woman said was an attempt to throttle her, was an exhibition of love and affection towards the wife. Could they conceive anything more foolish? Was it consistent with the respect due to them to urge pleas of that nature? But they were told that the plaintiff's case must be put before them, however foolishly he wanted it to be put; and they had spent two days in deciding what should not have taken five minutes to his Lordship, had he been sitting in the Sessions with a jury to whom he could direct a verdict of dismissal. Now this was a man proved on his own admission, who on meeting his wife, his wife's sister or mother, could not restrain himself and the moment he saw them he assaulted them mercilessly. Was this a man to whom they should force a wife to go? And here his Lordship expressed great regret that the Magistrates before whom, this man had frequently been placed had dealt with him in an inadequate and meek manner, and his Lordship trusted that if this man annoyed and harassed these people again, the Magistrates would not fail to do their duty and would deal with the man in a fitting manner and give protection to a family living in terror and with closed doors. So much for violence, no doubt this man had made the woman's life unhappy for years, and he had the assurance to go to them and ask them to place the wife again at his mercy. They could well understand the feelings of the woman, when she told them that she was prepared to go to jail for seven years rather than go back to her husband, and what her life must have been when she suffered such tortures and agonies that she took rat-poison.

The delegates, after considering their verdict, found for the defendant and on that finding alone, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, observing that on the question of law the suit was clearly not maintainable.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th August.

There will be drill at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th August.

638. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—Sundays the 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

639. Rifle Club—The Range at Ghatkopar is allotted to the Rifle Club matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Turminus at 5·50 a. m.

640. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

641. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Monday the 14th instant, at 7-30 a. m. instead of Wednesday. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress.—Mufti.

Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The will has been proved of Dr. Edward Mills Grace, of Park House, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, coroner for West Gloucestershire since 1875, and for nearly forty years secretary of the Gloucestershire Cricket Club, who took part in all the great cricket matches of his time, and in forty-eight years of active play scored 72,480 runs and took 10,006 wickets. He was the brother of the even more famous Dr. W. G. Grace. He left estate of the gross value of £6,533 2s. 9d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £4,394 3s. 2d.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

796-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Haji Moosa Haji Cassim

794-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Haji Moosa Haji Kassim

342-10 Matubhai J and M Messrs A W Campbell and Co vs Jivraj Nursey Wadia G and Co

847-07 Mulji and K Madanji Devchand and others vs Tribhowan Virchand and another Captain and V

998-08 S A Tyabji Krishnaya Subhaya and others vs Narayandas Kanji Little and Co

584-10 Bhaishankar K and G Memon Boochoomiya Joosabmiya vs Sakerbai widow Nanu H and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

1079-10 C P d'Cunha, Gajanan Ramshanker Gidh and others vs Luxmibai widow and others Shroff D and D.

For Decree Absolute.

1207-10 Daphtary F and D The Indian Specie Ld vs Naranji Dwarkadas Edge G W and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

942-07 Madhowji K and C. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhansali Ranchordas Vandrawandas and others Edgelow G W and Co Jamshedji R and D.

882-08 Captain and V. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fardunji Ardeshir Cursetji Fardunji and other, Unvalla and P Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

896-10 Mulji and K Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Esmail Payne and Co.

383-99 Crawford B and Co. Goolam Mahomed Haji Esmail vs Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others Payne and Co Matubhai J and M. Not to be called till 3rd August 1911.

410-10 Mulji and K Karimbhai Peermahomed and Co vs Bai Maneckbai widow and others Nanu H and Co.

51-93 Mirza M and M (a pauper) Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi widow and others Nadirsha and D T A Gandhi Tyabji D and Co.

221-11 Mirza M and M Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz and another vs Mahomed Hoosein Haji Moosa Captain and V.

917-09 Matubhai J and M Maneckji Hormusji Sanjana and others vs Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry and another Little and Co

910-09 Payne and Co Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Bai Rehamabai widow and others Payne and Co Captain and V.

927-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V and Ardeshir H D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod).

For Dismissal.

311-11 T A Gandhi, Bai Laxmi widow vs Hurjivan Natha and others Motichand and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

499-Nanu H and Co Darumdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others Juddah and S References.

18-07 E T Nicholson In re Government vs Toolsidas Pankli Jamshedji R and D

2-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwala and others Mulla and M Jamshedji R and D

36-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Vinayek Laxman and others Khanderao L and M D J Mantri

2-09 E F Nicholson in re Governments vs Goolam Mohideen bin Mohomed F P Pavri

5-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Shaikd Zacob Shaikh vs Jagtub and others

6-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Goolam Hoosein Allubhai Mooraji Madhowji K and Thakurdas and Co

7-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Zorabai widow and another Madhowj K and C

8-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Taja Noora and another Madhowji K and C Little and Co

11-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Abdullabai bin Ali Saheb Coor and others Payne and Co Captain and V

3-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Bai Khatizabai and another

4-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Ranchordas Hirji and others Subnis and G Daphtary F and D

Commercial Cause.

422-10 Mulji K Ismail Dossa and others vs Somji Babul and others Matubhai J and M.

Long Cause.

345-10 Mehta and D Amiruddin Noorudin vs Abdul Hussin Nurudin and another J R Patell and Co

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	13	12	15 p. m.	23	45
Teheran ...	13	13	15 p. m.	1	40
Suez	13	11	40 p. m.	2	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babiocra, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas restored (11-8-11).

Telegrams for Morrocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only (8-8-11.)

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line right 3-58 a. m. (12-8-11).

THE *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes a telegram from the Congo announcing that the surrender and the taking over of the disputed territories on the Anglo-Belgian frontier have been effected without incident, in accordance with the decisions of the Delimitation Commission.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish on the Market for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant polish with very little labour.

Manufactured by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

To be had from
SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
Shipchandlers,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
and all dealers.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 150, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MAKE YOUR OWN
CIGARETTES
WITH
AG
Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. A high-grade British-made MEAD

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer President 2,086 tons, Captain P. Bremer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Daressalam, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 129 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain J. Reddock, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via Cheribon and Karachi, with a cargo of sugar.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 3,124 tons, Captain Austin, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Breconshire, 2,279 tons, Captain R. Evans, sailed on Saturday for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain W. Sholton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,108 tons, Captain Gourlay, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Madras with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain H. M. Outbush, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia, 4154 tons, Captain M. H. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain J. Teranaka, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Torrington, 3,619 tons, Captain J. E. Fielding, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 11th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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R I M S Northbrook B t Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.........Finnis......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor ......Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 12.

Fakhri ....2555 Baldwin..........Bo & H S N Co
Gallea ....555 Wratt............K Nixon & Co
Hatumet ....2584 Peters ....T M & Co
Harpenden.........2302 Gromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Lhasa..............950 McDearmed..................M M & Co
Mahammadi...... 1251 Jeddie.........15-7...B & P S N Co
Onda..............3410 Reddock ....M M & Co
Pundua ....2136 Logan ....M M & Co
President......2086 Bremer...Durban...A Strande & Co
Sealda.............3438 Swanson ....M M & Co
Amaye ....4959 Cookman......Shanghai ...29-8...... P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shah Jehan	2566	McBear	Jeddah	15-8	M J & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	14-8	K Nixon & Co
G Homayun	2154	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
L Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob
O Naseri	911	Watson		15-8	Bo & P S N Co
Q Hohenfels	340	Muller		21-3	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	14-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2600	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2682	[illegible]	Genoa	1-8	R Line
5 Caledonia	8429	Snow			P & O Co
7 Nawab	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calcutta	5-8	[illegible]
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co
15 Madura	1273	Pratt	Persian Gulf	6-8	[illegible] M & Co

P & O Dock

Symierio.. ....2555 Williams ....E Tajbhoy

M W D D

Indravati ......513 Esmail.................................B S N Co
Uganda...3498 Kilpatrick ...[illegible]...15-8 M M & Co

B I Dock

Kola.....................510 Morrison ....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	President	Bremer	D'salam, July 28
	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi, Aug 10
	Onda	Reddock	Rangoon, June 15
13	Dumra	Manley	Busreh, Aug 6

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nera	Cassanova	Noumea, &c
	Palamcotta	Outbush	Zanzibar, &c
	Persia	Haughton	London
	Breconshire	Evans	Port Said, &c
	Bombay Maru	Teranaka	Kobe, &c
	Lalpoora	Austin	Calcutta
13	Wearbeck	Sholton	Calcutta
	Torrington	Fielding	Hamburg

The steamer Clan Cumming Capt Gourlay, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Antwerp via Madras

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Onda, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	From.
8	Kybfels	Middlesbro
9	Taroba	Straits
10	Wardha	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at 1 p. m.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co.'s s.s. Ischia left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 12th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—85 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales wool, R Pirchand; 30 bales wool, B Talackchand; 38 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, B Khoobchand; 22 bales wool, S Gumbirchand; 4 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 1 bundle carpet, C Dinshaw and Bros; 210 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—265 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—102 cwts turmeric, 82 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 13,000 cwts mowraseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandasand Co.

FOR PORT SAID for orders.

Breconshire s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Delta s—7 1-2 chest opium, C Bamonji and Co; 72 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A Chagla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—24 1-2 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 84 bales twist, K P Sethna; 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist M Gazanand.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—16 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A. Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Drake goes West	W. Sanderson.
Friend	Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	W. H. Squire.
King's Way	Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel	Stephen Adam.
Land of Love	Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose	H Quilter.
Little Indian	Granam Peel.
Little Girl I Love	Eric Coates.
Macushla	D. Macmurrough.
My Cherubic	H. Batten.
The Red Marine	H. Trotere.
Silence of the past	Chas Marshall.
The Sea Road	Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving	Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry	H. Batten.
Until	W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song	Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter	W. Sanderson.
The Watchman	W. H. Squire.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 14th August, 1911.

POPULATION AND DESTINY.

SINCE the South African war, the English people have become accustomed to prophecies of their decline and fall. From within and without warnings have been addressed to them telling them to set their house in order and to change their ways or disaster would certainly follow The Army must be improved, conscription must be introduced, education must be reformed, a protective tariff must be set up against foreign goods,—these are some of the remedies that have been advised for the country's bad condition. For neither party has escaped the panic, and the forebodings of the tariff reformers have been among the most dismal of the vaticinations of decay. The people on the whole have taken it calmly. The 'flanneled fools' and the 'mudded oafs' are as keen as ever on their games and matches, and the people's devotion to sport becomes greater every year. The utterances of poets and politicians have left the nation unmoved, and evidences of expanding trade and accumulating wealth have satisfied the great majority that there was not much wrong with the State. A graver note has, however, lately been heard in these periodic lamentations; and it is to be feared that this time there is some real cause for disquietude. The results of the recent census have awakened none of that enthusiasm with which the decennial enumeration has hitherto been received; and the more these results are studied the further is dissatisfaction likely to spread. We are certain to hear more on the subject when the Parliamentary vacation comes round, and when the recent excitement has subsided throughout the country. Scotland has been the first part of the United Kingdom to feel alarm; and with characteristic fervour the Scottish press and people have already begun to discuss the question of a failing population and to seek out the causes of the change. Scotland has been hard hit, and the pride of the Scottish people has suffered. For, though, there is an increase in the population over all, the rate of previous increases has not been maintained. In most parts of the country there has been an actual and in some parts a marked decrease. It is only in the industrial towns that there has been any increase. Large districts of the countryside have been almost or quite denuded of inhabitants, and the population of the capital itself is less now than it was ten years ago.

The tale of the depopulation of Ireland has unhappily been heard so often in the last two generations that the record of a further fall in the number of the Irish people does not now produce any new effect. The loss to the Empire of thousands of the bravest and wittiest people in Europe goes on every year little noticed and hardly chronicled outside of Ireland itself; and the census returns are taken as a foregone conclusion. But the census in Scotland has disclosed a state of affairs which few prospected, and the revolution of which has occasioned no little dismay. A sound has gone up as of Rachel weeping for her children, and Scotia will not be comforted because her sons and daughters are not. This year, on the eve of the census, the rate of emigration had reached its highest point, and thousands were leaving Scotland every month for Canada and the United States. Fortunately the tide of emigration is towards Canada, and our young Scotsmen and Scotswomen are not wholly lost to the British Empire. But the feelings of the Scottish people are stirred. Not without reason they love their land and its history, and with what sometimes seems to others too guid a conceit of themselves, they think that Scotland and the Scottish people are necessary for the empire. The suggestion of a depopulated land has come to them now with a shock. They wonder if the story of the Highlands is to be repeated, and if from the Lowland counties in turn the people are to disappear as they have already done from the straths and glens of the West and North. The question concerns the whole Empire. For ever since the union of the Crowns, the Scottish people have been able to combine the sense of Imperial destiny with local patriotic feeling, and Scotland has not only contributed to the glory of British arms, but has caught and kept a full share of the imperial spirit. It has been computed that during the Peninsular wars, the island of Skye alone supplied 10,000 soldiers to the British Army, or over 500 men each year on the average. Now it hardly sends five men into the army in a whole year. And if the fate that threatens the country should overtake it and the Lowlands also fall on evil days, the Empire will suffer not only in the actual loss of troops, but in the decay of the spirit of the Imperial race. From Scotland as from Ireland, it is the best, the young and the fit who go away, and the people of the industrial centres among whom an increasing proportion of foreigners is found, are not the equals in physique or in energy of those who leave.

The extremities of the Kingdom have naturally been the first to feel the effects of the economic pressure which had led to emigration, but the same causes may be traced at work in England proper. There, too, in spite of broad lands and rich pastures the transfer of population from the country to the towns is steadily going on; and though England is large enough and wealthy enough to offer agricultural attractions and to keep her people on the land for many a year to come, yet the gradual decline of rural interests is sufficiently plain to give rise now and again to the cry of "Back to the land!" It is on the land that patriotism thrives; and the surplus of a population that knows and loves its own country is the strength of a nation's army and the reserve of its power. The consciousness of destiny grows with population. With her stationary numbers and low birth-rate, France has practically fallen out of the number of the great powers of the world, and the French people would choose almost any course rather than go to war single-handed; while her big and powerful neighbour becomes greater every year through the knowledge of the fair-haired lads that are growing up in every village of the land. In the Balkans, in Turkish Arabia and in the Atlantic coast, the increasing might of a growing people is at the present time asserting itself, and pressing upon the rights of other Sovereign powers. With these facts before them statesmen may well ask whether the falling birth-rate that has now been discovered in England also is not a sign of lower national feeling, or whether the diminution in the rate of increase of the population will not reduce the moral energy of the nation. It is too soon to be passionistic, but it is not too soon to take some thought. The birth-rate in England in 1910 was the lowest ever reached; and to many that will seem a more ominous sign than the emigration from Scotland. The future of the world is with the big and populous nations; and the nation whose population is declining, is in danger of losing its sense of power and its place in the estimation of the world. England's greatest wealth is still in her people, and the more healthy Englishmen there are, the better for England and the Empire.

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POST OFFICE CHANGES. SIR ALEXANDER KING, who has been appointed Secretary to the General Post Office, may be said to have come into his own for he was passed over when two years ago, Sir Matthew Nathan was given the Secretaryship vacated by Sir Henry Babington Smith, who was formerly well-known in Indian circles as the Private Secretary of Lord Elgin, whose daughter he married. Sir Matthew now becomes Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in the place of Sir Robert Chalmers, a brilliant member of the Home Civil Service and an excellent Pali and Sanskrit Scholar. Sir Robert will be remembered as the Secretary of the Indian Currency Committee appointed in 1898, and is an authority on Currency, especially Colonial, of which he has written a history. He has also edited and translated some old Pali texts. Sir Matthew Nathan, who succeeds him, passed almost his whole career in the Administration of our Colonies, and has been successively Governor of the Gold Coast, Hong Kong and Natal. From the last Colony he passed into the Post Office. He is an Officer of Royal Engineers and once, twenty-two years ago, he served in India in the Lushai Expedition. His brother Mr. Robert Nathan is in the Indian Civil Service and came into prominence under the rule of Lord Curzon whose Private Secretary he was for a time, then Secretary of the well-known Indian Universities Commission and as the official historian of the Plague in this country as well as of Education. The Nathans belong to a Jewish family of note and Sir Matthew was the first of his race to fill a Colonial Governorship. He is a man of great ability and his name was recently mentioned in connection with the responsible post in Egypt to which Lord Kitchener has just been appointed. As he is only fifty he may yet succeed the latter or even come out to India as a Governor. He is three years junior to Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael who like him has been a Colonial Governor and who has lately been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Lawley in the Governorship of Madras. Sir Alexander King has passed his entire career in the Post Office and rose from a clerkship to the post of assistant next second secretary, and now to the secretaryship. The secretary is the virtual and permanent head of the Post Office as the Postmaster-General and the Assistant Postmaster-General always change with the Ministry. The Post Office is well-known for the strong literary bent of its officials, though its fame is less in this respect than that of the Board of Trade Office. The predecessors of Sir A. King in the post of second secretary, which he just vacates was Mr. Harry Buxton Forman, a well-known literary critic and editor of poets. His labours on the works of Shelley and Keats are highly appreciated, and his editions of these poets are standard works. He too passed his career in the Post Office, of which he was the most senior permanent official, and should in ordinary course have succeeded to the Secretaryship in 1903. But Sir Henry Babington Smith, more than twenty years his junior, was put in the place, and two years before the post again became vacant in 1909, Mr. Buxton Forman had to retire under the sixty-five years rule. Another former Secretary to the Post Office was the late Sir Spencer Walpole who distinguished himself considerably in literature and history by his works, especially his History of England from the peace of 1815 to the close of the Crimean War. He followed this very good historical work by another, bringing it down to 1880, which was in part posthumously published by Sir Alfred Lyall his intimate friend.

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THE LONDON STRIKES. IN the long chapter of labour unrest, which has been so prominent in the English history of recent years, no such grave and extraordinary situation has occurred as that which has been threatening London. London was on the point of starvation, owing to the inaction of her transport workers, and apparently the relief, which the settlement of the carmen's strike brought, came only just in time. How serious the situation had become was shown by the statement of the Home Secretary and the remarkable orders issued to the troops. Not only had a number of extra troops already been drafted into the Metropolis, but the whole of the troops comprising the Aldershot Command had been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to London. Many of the men who had already gone were Army Service Corps and others, who were engaged in performing transport work for the public services, but the orders to the Aldershot Command meant not only that a much larger number of men might be required for such duties, and for general food distribution, but that the authorities anticipated an early outbreak of rioting on a widespread scale, such as a shortage of food would inevitably produce. Mr. Churchill's statement was full of foreboding. Unless a settlement were reached that day he indicated that Government itself would have to take measures to maintain a continuance of food supply, and also to maintain order. No doubt preparations on such a large scale weighed with the men. At any rate, it would appear so, seeing that within a few hours of Mr. Churchill's speech it was announced that the carmen to whose strike the anxious situation was principally due, had settled their dispute. The lightermen quickly followed with what they claim to be a complete victory, and the strikes are now over and London is resuming its ordinary manner of life. It is significant that peace has been attained in every instance only by concessions to labour and a very remarkable instance of the power behind the Labour movement is contained in a graphic passage of Reuter's report. It was only by courtesy of the Strikers' Committee, daily assembled on Tower Hill, that His Majesty's mail was allowed to be carried and certain public and charitable institutions were provided with necessaries. In the meantime the men themselves and their poorer confreres have to suffer for their victory. The strike has sent food prices in London to an enormous figure, and it will be months before they return to the normal, incurring a considerable degree of privation and suffering on all those who are not earning high wages.

SIR LANCELOT HARE will hold a Durbar at Dacca, on the 19th instant.

IT is understood that an engineer is to be sent to Dera Ismail Khan to report upon the erosion of the right bank of the Indus in the vicinity of the cantonments.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has fixed October 1, 1911, as the date on which the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, shall come into force.

MR. K. L. DATTA, officer on special duty for enquiry into prices, intends visiting Karachi on or about October 30. He has asked for statistics of the prices which actually prevailed in Karachi during each of the 21 years from 1890 to 1910.

IT is understood, with regard to the despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of Provincial Engineers in the Public Works Department, that proposals have been made which will very materially improve the position and status of the Indian trained engineer.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer, "Persia," were—Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher, Hon. Mr. Justice Holmwood, Hon Mr. Justice Richards, Hon. Mr. A. Sharfuddin and Hon. Mr. W. Tudball.

THE following resolution has been issued in the Home Department: The Governor-General-in-Council has declared that two posts of District and Sessions Judge should be placed in the list of appointments open to the members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency. In that resolution the post of the Registrar of the High Court, Bombay, was also declared as open to the Provincial Service. His Excellency-in-Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State is now pleased to announce that the Registrarship of the High Court of Bombay shall be removed from the list of appointments declared as open to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, and that a third District and Sessions Judgeship shall be added to the list in its place.

The Irish envoys have concluded their New Zealand mission. They have addressed seventy-two meetings and collected £10,000. Unless their votes are required in the British Parliament, says the Wellington correspondent of the *Times* they will proceed on an extended campaign in Australia, where it is said they will probably raise £50,000.

A CIRCULAR letter, issued to the fleet by the Admiralty, states that there are so many men in the various ranks rated "very good" that it becomes increasingly difficult to select men for promotion. In future, therefore, men who are fit for early promotion and who stand above their fellows both in efficiency and in natural capacity, are to be rated "exceptional." Efficient men, fit for promotion, but with no special claims to early advancement are to be rated "superior," and those who, while efficient, are not fit for present advancement are to be described "satisfactory." Fairly efficient and inefficient men will be rated as "moderate" and "inferior" respectively.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Situation in Portugal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 29.

The Morocco controversy suddenly assumed a sharper tone in Berlin, on Tuesday, when the "Kolnische Zeitung," which is known to be closely connected with the German Foreign Office, published an article in the guise of a reply to the "Temps," in which it is suggested that the Morocco question could be easily settled if France cared to withdraw her troops, confine her operations to police work, throw open Morocco to international trade, and give a guarantee that she does not regard Morocco as a French colony. In this case the "Kolnische Zeitung" did not doubt that Germany, after assuring her industrial interests in the Sus territory, would withdraw her battleship from Agadir. If France, however, declined thus to keep herself within the limits of the Act of Algeciras, then the only question remaining was what compensation Germany could demand for the increase of France's power by the incorporation of Morocco in her colonial possessions. "This question," says the "Kolnische Zeitung," "is no longer one of Colonial exigencies, but is a question of power which must be decided in Europe." Some circles in Berlin regard this publication as a sudden move of the German Government to bring pressure to bear on France.

Other newspapers continue to observe an attitude of cautious reserve towards England's position in the Morocco question with the exception of "Die Post," a somewhat irresponsible journal afflicted with chronic Anglophobia, which gives vent to its feelings in a column article on Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech, entitled "Nervousness and Bluff." The German papers content themselves chiefly with reproducing comments from the foreign Press. The Liberal "Berliner Tageblatt," however, after expressing the fear that better feelings which of late have existed between Germany and England will again vanish, if England persists in interfering in every possible solution of the Morocco question, declares that it is clear that in English Conservative circles a loyal settlement of the Morocco question between Germany and France is not wished for, and that every attempt is made in these circles to nullify any possible improvement in Franco-German relations. The journal adds that a really regrettable impression is caused when English Liberals and a statesman so highly esteemed in Germany as Mr. Lloyd George identify themselves with this policy. The same newspaper protests against the secrecy with which the Morocco question is being handled by the German Government and the policy of evasion with which Mr. Lloyd George's speech has been treated here. The real facts of the situation here are that the whole Morocco question lies entirely in the hands of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and the present German Foreign Minister is a man who knows how to keep his own counsel.

One of the most remarkable features of the present controversy is that all news, or what purports to be news, of the negotiations which are being carried on in Berlin, only reach Berlin via Paris and London, a fact which in itself does not invite much confidence in the trustworthiness of such news. Public opinion in Germany is waiting for Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter to set the lead and until he does so responsible newspapers of all parties are content to bide their time. Of course it is tacitly admitted that the semi-official suggestion made here that Mr. Lloyd George did not refer to Germany at all was merely an evasion of the fact, probably with the object of gaining time, but until the Foreign Minister chooses to indicate the course which he intends to follow public opinion in Germany is holding itself in reserve.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

The French Foreign Office merely issues the sibylline statement that M. Jules Cambon (French Ambassador in Berlin) is continuing to negotiate with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and that "various solutions have been examined." On the other hand, all excitement over the Alcazar incident seems to have died out, and it is believed that both the Spanish Colonel Sylvestre and the French Lieutenant Thiriet will soon be removed elsewhere, and a strict "modus vivendi" drawn up to prevent any future friction. The two Governments are professing the best intentions, not for the first time, but it is clear that Mr. Lloyd George's speech and the unanimous approval his words have called forth in the English Press of all shades of opinion have gone a long way towards clearing the atmospheres. England having now clearly stated by the mouth of her most pacificist Minister, who is at the same time the guardian of British financial interests, that she is prepared to go to war rather than suffer any unwarrantable territorial demands of Germany which would affect her position in the world deleteriously, there is no longer any use in making extravagant proposals or raising side issues. Although there has never been any ground for believing that Spain was directly encouraged by Germany in her aggressive attitude, it is quite comprehensible that as long as she believed France liable to be squeezed severely by Germany, she also fancied that her own hands would eventually be freer as a "tertia gaudens." It is now supposed, though without any official foundation, that Germany is waiting for France to make proposals, but France is being daily strengthened in her determination to make none, and merely to take up her stand upon the Act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreement of 1909. Out of this Germany cannot hope to obtain any "compensations," and nobody need be surprised if some strange "coup" proceeds from Berlin within the next forty-eight hours.

WARNING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

The telegraphic summary of Mr. Asquith's declaration in the House of Commons on the Morocco question only reached Paris after the ordinary editions of the evening papers had come out on Tuesday, and special issues merely gave the text. There can be no doubt that comment will be abundant but until then French opinion can only be guessed from such comments as I have been able to gather. There appears to be some doubt as to the exact interpretation on the words transmitted as follows: "There was a time when I might not have been sure that my statement would have fully understood. I am happy to say that this will not be the case, and that the situation will have been thoroughly grasped." It is asked if this is addressed to England, France, or Germany especially, and it seems to be generally thought that it is meant to dispel any ambiguity in the minds of those who read it in Berlin, where former statements were strangely distorted. There is, however, very little room for misinterpretation in the clear and decided language used. It is taken as a pregnant warning to be ready for all eventualities. All the information that has reached here from Berlin has been to the effect that the principal aim and object of Germany has been to keep England out of the discussion. Mr. Asquith volunteers the statement that England is taking no part in the negotiations, which were begun between France and Germany, but which have been at a deadlock for the last few days, but he adds significantly that they "ought to result in a manner satisfactory to all concerned." If they do not, England must take an active part in the discussion by virtue of her agreement with France in 1904, and in defence of her own interests. England does not wish for any predominant position in Morocco, but it would be a great mistake to allow the present situation to continue. This is interpreted as a hint that Great Britain is determined without delay to put an end to the Moroccan question. The gravity of such declarations needs no emphasis, and it will be felt that the issue is being put to the touch. The stopping of leave of all men of the torpedo division at Harwich, and the veto on their even travelling an hour's distance to London is looked upon here as a most striking sign of the temper of England.

GERMANY REASSURED.

After the excitement of the last few days the political atmosphere in Berlin cleared considerably on Thursday morning, with the receipt of the intimation, through a news agency, that the British Government, for the present at least, was content to hold its hand and await the further development of the Morocco negotiations, always provided that British interests were not endangered. Some of the more irresponsible anti-English journals find it impossible to refrain from such expressions as "England's slide off" and "Wriggling out," but there is no doubt that well-informed, serious-minded people in Germany have quite appreciated the recent gravity of the situation. Whether Germany will profit by the warning she has received remains to be seen. The negotiations between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Jules Cambon continue behind closed doors, and nothing is known, at least by the general public, as to the course which they are taking. Whatever the truth may be as to the demands put forward by the German Foreign Minister, it is quite certain that Germany ardently desired territorial expansion in some direction, and a large party here holds the opinion that Morocco is Germany's last chance of obtaining those Colonial possessions to which her rapidly increasing population could be drafted with advantage. This party advocates the attainment of the end desired at any price by fair means or foul, and scouts any suggestion of an arrangement of Moroccan affairs which might leave Germany without her coveted prize. Another factor recognised as being a very strong one in the present controversy is the personal factor. The present Foreign Minister is now seen for the first time on the test. He came into power with a reputation of being a "strong man," and he has now to make that reputation good. In some quarters here it is said that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's political career may be greatly affected by the outcome of the present negotiations, and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that present Foreign Minister will leave no stone unturned to attain his end.

GRAVE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

That the crisis of the Republic's existence is reached, a crisis which is quite likely to develop into a death struggle, no student of politics can doubt. The situation, in a few words, is most alarming. The Government is faced with a dwindling revenue, seriously increased expenditure, and every prospect of a violent upheaval which it may not be able to resist. Commerce also is very hard hit, and the diminished Customs receipts and stagnation of business in the banks are sufficient proofs of the gravity of the position. Parliament is busy with individual differences of opinion, and daily scenes in the House and no real legislation are the order of the day. A committee to draw up the form of Portugal's future Constitution has, it is true, been appointed, and the famous French Socialist, M. Jaures, has arrived at the capital with the Portuguese Minister in Paris, to act as adviser and mentor of this committee. A special credit has also been voted for the Ministry of War to meet the cost of the army which is being kept in the North; but this vote is considered as hardly sufficient to meet expenditure already incurred. In spite of the large sums obtained by the spoliation of Church property, it is evident that the Government is hard pressed for funds to maintain its existence, and it is, therefore, sending a special agent to Paris and London to try to negotiate a loan. The calling up of the reserves has proved and unsatisfactory experiment, as this undisciplined force was found to be so out of hand when sent up here to the North that it had hastily to be recalled. In spite of the assurances of Dr. Bernardino Machado that things are normal, the North is maintained almost on a war footing, and the withdrawal of the troops would undoubtedly show why they have been sent. The labourers everywhere are out of hand, and the authorities are at their wits' end to enforce order. Oporto is threatened with a general strike, which, if realised, will have more serious results than may at first appear. Meanwhile, various prominent Republicans are fighting over who shall be the President. Machado dos Santos, the hero of the revolution, openly attacks Dr. Bernardino Machado in Parliament and in the Press because he is a candidate, and Magalhaes de Lima showers printed pamphlets in support of himself broad cast. Machado dos Santos and Luis d'Almeida, the two Carbonario leaders, are also in open conflict. On all sides one hears the cry go up "The Monarchy was bad enough, but this is worse."

All attention is now turned to the Northern frontier, where Paiva Conceiro is steadily mustering his forces to fight the present Government. Latest messages state that he had with him between six and seven thousand well-drilled and well-equipped soldiers and many picked officers. This force is recruited from Royalists who fled the country and non-commissioned officers and men who have left the regiments in the North to join Conceiro, When Conceiro will move, he alone knows; but if he successfully enters it seems more than probable that numbers will flock to join him. He is reported to be well supplied with guns, small arms, and ammuninition, and funds are not lacking. Among a large section of the population the coming of Conceiro and his forces is regarded at the one chance of Portugal's salvation from anarchy and ruin.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Yesterday, the first day of the visit the Queen of the Netherlands is paying to the Belgian Court was most successful, and the probable outcome of this visit is now a matter of much discussion. The fact that the Queen received in a special audience the Belgian members of the "Commission Hollando-Belge" is worthy of notice. This committee was appointed three years ago, when a regular scheme tending to a military and naval understanding between the two kingdoms had been set forth. The scheme did not prove satisfactory to Berlin and was only partially carried out. The lesser provisions were taken into consideration, such as Belgian-Dutch postage reform, but the military and naval propositions were simply shelved. The possibility of a common danger—that is, an international war—has led the two countries to reconsider the "entente" scheme and to promote its most important propositions. Belgium and Holland know that their dearly-prized independence would vanish if a Continental war broke out, and that their territory will be invaded and converted into a battlefield the day after such a war was declared. It is, therefore, probable that Queen Wilhelmina's timely visit to Brussels will lead to the establishment of a Dutch-Belgian "entente".

GERMANY AND ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The anti-English journal, "Die Post," which is for ever on the look-out for the treacherous schemes of "perfidious Albion," has discovered another trap laid by the English Admiralty to encompass the downfall and ruin of the Fatherland. "Die Post" has seized on a paragraph in the English newspapers announcing the decision of the Admiralty, on the advice of a congress of marine engineers, to build no more super-Dreadnoughts, and in future only to lay down battleships of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons.

This insidious scheme has been immediately penetrated by "Die Post," for, of course, if smaller ships are laid down more of them can be built for the same money, whereas Germany, with her cut-and-dried naval law, can only lay down a certain number of ships each year. In an article a column long "Die Post" explains that if Germany, as usual, followed England's example and also built smaller ships, but still adhered to her automatic naval programme, then in a very short time England would have a great many more fighting ships in the water than Germany. "Die Post," in most impressive tones, warns the German naval authorities against falling into the trap and imitating the latest development of English marine technique, which, it says, would mean for Germany "the beginning of the end."

ARMS TRAFFIC ON THE FRONTIER.

Preference for Short Lee-Enfield.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

A frontier correspondent, dealing with the question of the importation of arms into the tribal hinterland states that the '303 rifle still commands the highest price, and that the short Lee-Enfield is the favourite weapon, though there is great difficulty in getting it. The Mausers and Mannlichers imported by the gun-runners are not in much demand, as there is a difficulty in obtaining ammunition after the first 100 rounds sold with each rifle are exhausted. Cartridges cannot be got in any number either in India or Afghanstan, whereas '303 ammunition can be stolen on this side of the Frontier and can also be bought surreptitiously in Kabul. The mass of the tribesmen still rely upon the "Martini Henri," many thousands of these rifles having been imported before the blockade of the Mekran coast began. Kabul made ammunition is available and the catridges are much cheaper than in former years. As stated recently Afridi are now doing a brisk trade in supplying "Bonnerwals, "Swatis" and other clans to the north with old sniders and Martinis.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

SITUATION IN LONDON GROWS NORMAL.

Prices will be very High for Months.

THINGS LOOK BLACK IN LANCASHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The partial settlement of the strike is reflected in some little animation at the wharves on the river. Several batches of men have returned to work, not waiting for a complete settlement. The largest merchants declare that the strike will be felt for months and through the increases in prices from twenty to fifty per cent. the poorest classes will be very hardly hit.

The shipowners of Liverpool threaten to declare a general lock-out on Monday, unless the dockers who are on strike return to work.

Two hundred Scots Greys have arrived in Liverpool.

There is a shortage of supplies at Woolwich Barracks in consequence of the strike, and the men are largely existing on bully beef. The horses are on half rations.

The London General Omnibus Company has obtained a full supply of petrol.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The lightermen's strike was settled at midnight. The men received 25 per cent. increase in their wages, and a ten hours, instead of a twelve hours' day. The Strike Committee immediately issued a manifesto congratulating the men on their signal victory in the greatest fight of the century, and ordering the immediate resumption of work by all sections.

Strange scenes were witnessed in London yesterday. Food supplies were being conveyed from the Docks to the markets accompanied by strong escorts of police. They were afterwards taken to the shops in taxicabs and pantechnicons, owing to the scarcity of vans.

Altogether there were twenty thousand troops ready at Aldershot and other centres to proceed to London, and distribute food supplies. There is still a shortage, owing to vast quantities of perishable goods rotting at the Docks, and to the lack of recent arrivals.

A feature of the strike has been the daily meetings on Tower Hill, from which the Strike Committee have issued edicts permitting the mails to run, and allowing supplies to reach Boards of Guardians, etc.

The situation is still critical at Liverpool, where riots took place yesterday evening. Shops were pillaged and the police stoned. The latter replied with baton charges.

Shipowners threaten to declare a lock-out on the Mersey, on Monday, unless the men resume work.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

London is resuming its normal appearance. Everywhere there are heavily-laden waggons and there is great activity in the markets and at the docks.

The gravity of the situation at Liverpool and Manchester consists in the fact that the strike is spreading from trade to trade without an adequate or comprehensible reason, and the general want of discipline among the men, who disregard the orders of their own leaders.

LONLON, AUGUST 13.

Though the dock strikes have been settled, great unrest prevails in all trades in London, especially among railwaymen. Four thousand goods porters on five railways in the London struck yesterday.

A majority resumed work in the evening on the partial concessions being made to them, but the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen regards the outlook as grave owing to the discontent prevailing among all grades.

Meetings of the London County Council tramwaymen at midnight drafted their demands, which are increased wages and shorter hours. If the demands are not conceded, they will take a ballot on the question of strike.

Tramway service in Glasgow is entirely suspended owing to strike. Fifty cars were smashed yesterday and a number of arrests were made.

AMERICAN WOOL TARIFF.

WASHINGTON AUGUST 12.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives has fixed the duty on raw wool at 29 per cent. *ad valorem* combed wool tops, 34 yds., 39 per cent.

SIR M. BHOWNAGREE.

Charge of Insult Dismissed.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree was summoned at the Guildhall, to-day, for using insulting language towards Nasarvanji Cooper, the editor of a Parsi publication in London. The complainant gave an involved account of the dispute, alleging that Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree wantonly insulted him in the street. The Magistrate stopped and dismissed the case, not believing the allegations.

THE EX-SHAH'S CAMPAIGN.

His Army Approaching Teheran.

TEHERAN, AUGUST 12.

The ex-Shah is at Barfrush, a hundred miles north of Teheran. It is reported that his lieutenant, Sardar Ashad, has captured Semnan, 120 miles North-East of Teheran.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is marching towards Hamadan.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

"Medina" Fitted as a Palace-Yacht.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The liner "Medina" is being rapidly fitted out as a floating palace-yacht. Their Majesties' apartments are in duplicate, one suite forward for fine weather, and another amidships, for bad weather. The ship will carry a navel crew of 450.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

The general committee of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday accepted the tender of Messrs Osler and Co., amounting to Rs. 4,761 for illuminating the Town Hall with electricity, in connection with the approaching Royal Visit.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

German Companies' Action.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The *Financial Times* says that the German shipping companies have announced that they reserve their right to withdraw from the South African Shipping Conference, in order to obtain concessions in the East African trade, which they regard as their special preserve. The paper points out that a freight war would be serious for all concerned, but would not alter the determination of the British companies to maintain their services.

HOME RULE.

Government Campaign being Organised.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The papers state that the Government is planning an immediate Home Rule campaign. Meetings of the Radical members of the House of Commons are being held with a view to the establishment of a campaign organisation.

BOSTON, AUGUST 12.

The United Irish League has cabled to Mr. Redmond, congratulating him on the passing of the Veto Bill, as "a glorious victory, clearing the way for Home Rule."

POPE PASSES A RESTLESS NIGHT.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

His Holiness the Pope passed a restless night. There is a renewal of the pain.

MURDERS IN NIGERIA.

Assistant Commissioner and Party Killed.

LAGOS, AUGUST 12.

Mr. James, Assistant District Commissioner, and party have been murdered in the Forcados District. A detachment of troops with machine guns has been despatched to the spot.

[The late Mr. Frederick Seton James, C.M.G., was born in 1870 and educated at Charterhouse and abroad, and, entering the Political Service was appointed Assistant District Commissioner of the Niger Coast Protectorate in 1896. In 1897 he was in charge at Opobo and Akwete and served in the Cross River expedition against the Ekuris in the following year. He settled disputes in the Qua country after the Central Division expedition in 1899 and received the thanks of Mr. Chamberlain. Divisional Commissioner in 1901, he was Intelligence and Political Officer with the Assistant Field Force in 1901-02, when he was mentioned in despatches. In 1905 he became Acting Secretary and Deputy High Commissioner and was appointed Provincial Commissioner and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Southern Nigeria in 1906, Acting Colonial Secretary and Deputy Governor in 1907-8. Since then he has been Deputy Governor on several occasions.]

ENGLISH RACING.

D. Maher Suspended.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

After the Tower Plate, at Leicester, the Stewards called on Maher to explain his riding of Sallust, which came in second. They were not satisfied with his explanation and suspended him for the remainder of the meeting. The case will be reported to the Jockey Club.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Indians Make Ulster Follow On

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Essex beat Notts at Leyton, to-day, by an innings and twenty-six runs.

Middlesex beat Surrey at the Oval, by an innings and twenty-four runs.

P. Mead has accepted an invitation to go to Australia with the cricket team.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

In the match at Belfast with the Northern Cricket Union, the Indians, who went in first, made 324 in the first innings. Salam-ud-din made 64, Jayaram 57 and Meherhomji 96.

Ulster then went in and made 26, Balu taking five wickets for nine, and Salam-ud-din four for eleven.

Ulster followed on, making fifteen for five wickets. Balu has taken one hundred wickets during the tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Lancashire beat Kent at Canterbury, by nine wickets.

Leicestershire beat Yorkshire by an innings and 20 runs.

Northants beat Sussex by 158 runs, at Northampton.

Worcestershire beat Somerset at Taunton, by seven wickets.

Warwickshire beat Derbyshire, by 165 runs, at Birmingham.

Hampshire drew with Gloucestershire at Southampton, but led on the first innings.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha Holds out a Great Future.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

General Botha, interviewed by Reuter's representative prior to his departure for the Cape, said he anticipated great things for South Africa, especially as regarded agriculture, in the next few years. He warned English people who had seen signs of alarm from South Africa that they should realise that affairs in South Africa were managed by two parties who had learned to know each other better and also the need of co-operation.

General Botha said he had closely studied immigration, the systems of other dominions and had also discussed the Salvationist question with General Booth.

He was in favour of immigration, but first he must make sure that people who were now practically starving in South Africa were able to earn their living. If people would come to South Africa they must be selected agriculturists.

A RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION.

With regard to the articles of the Pretoria "Volkstem" in favour of South Africa's remaining neutral in time of war, General Botha says:—

I have only received the cabled summaries of the "Volkstem" articles, and do not know how far these represent all that was written. In any case, I may say that the article was written entirely without my knowledge, and I was never consulted on the subject in any way. I certainly do not agree with the suggestions made by the newspaper in regard to neutrality and the possibility of a Dominion remaining neutral in time of war. It is absurd to contend that, because it may be in the interest of the Empire that a portion should remain neutral, the enemy would necessarily look upon it in the same light. The suggestion put forward seems to me so ridiculous that it is almost unnecessary to discuss it. The whole matter in a nutshell was recently set forward in the following words:—"If it is to the advantage of the Empire to have a number of its Colonies neutral, obviously it is to the disadvantage of the enemy. The enemy decides whether any part of the Empire as to be left alone." With this I entirely agree.

Cape Town, July 26.

The "Cape Argus," in an article on the doctrine of neutrality, saddles Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the main responsibility for the "new and most pernicious doctrine" the enunciation of which is described as "the most profound disservice the cause of unity of Empire has suffered during the lifetime of any one now living." General Botha is said to have treated the subject with his "usual question-evading instinct."

The "Cape Times" devotes an article to General Botha, in the course of which it says:—

The slightest analysis serves to show that his view differs in appearance only, not in substance, from that of the "Volkstem." Obviously, to take the "Volkstem's" own illustration, if Britain were at war with Germany, then the South African Union could not remain neutral unless Germany recognized her neutrality. This is the merest truism. The real point is whether, even if Germany agreed to recognize her neutrality, the South African Union could adopt such a course and remain a Dominion of the British Empire. The Chief Justice has declared such an idea absurd. What we have had a right to expect from General Botha after his repeated avowals that Britain's quarrel would be South Africa's quarrel in future was a clear and unambiguous declaration that the suggestion of optional neutrality is out of the question as a matter of practical politics. What we have got is simply and evasive shuffle. How can General Botha imagine people to be fooled in the belief that the Government of this country must wait instructions from a foreign Power supposed to be at war with England before deciding whether the Union shall be neutral or not? The silence of all General Botha's colleagues in South Africa was ominous. We deeply regret to say that the manner in which he has given them a lead is more calculated to deepen than to remove misgiving.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Negotiations at a Standstill.

PARIS, AUGUST 13.

The Franco-German negotiations on the subject of Morocco are at a complete standstill. The date of the next meeting of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, remains unfixed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Army and Navy Training.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales will only stay three months in the battleship "Hindustan" and that His Royal Highness will enter a Cavalry Regiment, for preference, the 10th Hussars.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN TEXAS.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

A negro was arrested at Farmersville, Texas, for insulting a white woman over the telephone. The mob then stormed the jail and lynched the man.

OBITUARY.

THE HAGUE, AUGUST 13.

The death is announced of Josef Israels, the Artist.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Visits Exchanged with Maharaja of Idar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke and H.H. the Maharajah of Idar, who arrived in Poona recently, exchanged visits this morning. His Highness drove to Ganeshkhind in State, being escorted there and back by a section of the Governor's Bodyguard. A little later, H. E. the Governor returned the visit in state and was received at the entrance to the Maharajah's residence by a guard of honour of a company of the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with band and colours. After being garlanded, His Excellency and Staff returned to Government House.

DELHI DURBAR.

Epidemic of Cholera.

WORK OF PLANNING OUT CAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, AUGUST 13.

The works in hand in connection with the Durbar, inspite of many difficulties, are progressing satisfactorily. The troubles have of late been enhanced owing to the sudden appearance of cholera. The number of deaths, though small, between ten and fifteen daily, is felt greatly, for the epidemic is confined to that part of the city which is in proximity to the Kashmir Gate. Lalla Rangaiah Lall, a lane furniture dealer and his wife were among the first victims. The area near the church seems affected.

Not a drop of rain has fallen though clouds pass over nightly.

The Commissioner, Colonel Dallas, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Barron, are out all day organizing precautionary measures against famine. Sir John Hewett and Sir Henry MacMahon regardless of the heat and prevailing sickness were out all day investigating matters and personally superintending the planning of camps. There will be altogether no less than four hundred and thirty-seven camps.

The area covered by canvas will be exactly twenty-five square miles. Sir John Hewett is endeavouring to utilize all water from the canals and has, of course, on learning of the inconvenience to be caused thereby to the gardens of residents, not left their interests unconsidered. Not until the end of September will the building of camps and temporary structure be erected.

The railway lines are not yet in complete working order, as some papers anticipated, but will be by the 1st September. All railway administrations will work their way to the King's Way Station so that Delhi proper will be relieved of so much extra work. A small station named Selimgarh is being constructed for the King Emperor to alight. This is almost in the Fort. His Majesty's horses and the whole of the officials will wait in the Fort, when mounted, the King's Gate will be opened. A peculiar significance is attached to this gate. Only the King of Delhi were permitted to pass through when he went to the Jumma Musjid to worship. Cloth used to be laid from the inside of the Fort through this gate to the great mosque. Not even the King's sons were allowed to pass through these portals. A solitary figure in flowing white robes, his head bowed in solemn respect as he issued from the sacred portal with measured steps in stockinged feet and approached the Musjid where thousands, all stood awaiting his presence, to commence prayer. It is said that the last time this gate was opened was during the Kamzon-Id in 1857 when the King of Delhi worshipped publicly. The gate has been studiously closed ever since and it resounds to the credit of Sir John Hewett to mark the King Emperor's entry into the City of the Moguls through so sacred and historical a portal. One can well imagine what a scene Sir John has in his mind's eye and what an impression will result.

MASSED BANDS.

The massed bands will be composed of 3,000 men drawn from all British and Indian units with their respective bandmasters. Colonel Somervile will be the Commandant and Major Streton the Director. One can imagine the brother with so many bandmasters.

Captain D. C. Roe 1-4th Ghurkas is the Camp Adjutant and will have his time cut out although he is an able young officer.

Officials from Native States are waiting for rain so as to enable their Chiefs' camps to have gardens and other attractive environments. The only much felt want is rain, rain, rain.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

Some cases of cholera have occurred in Delhi City owing to the use of water from old and polluted wells. Measures have been taken which have resulted in the stopping of any spread of the disease.

The Durbar Camp area is quite healthy and likely to remain so, as the sanitary arrangements and water-supply are beyond suspicion.

DOCTOR'S APPEAL.

Sentence Quashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

The case in which Dr. Lopez, the medical officer, attached to the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, was charged with taking a bribe from a crew sent to him for medical examination prior to their appointment, and his compounder Raj Mohan Dutta with aiding and abetting Dr. Lopez, and in which they were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore and sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, was heard on appeal by the District Judge of Alipore. The Judge, agreeing with the contentions of the appellants, set aside the order of conviction and acquitted them.

GRANTS TO FRONTIER TRIBES.

Amir Seeks to Stop Double Payments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

Certain sections of the Afridis, who send jirgahs every year to Kabul, for annual allowances have now been informed under orders from the Amir that no section, which is in receipt of allowances from the Government of India, is to send its representatives in future. This has somewhat disconcerted such headmen, as have not scrupled to profess a sort of allegiance to the Kabul Durbar, while taking tribal grants from the Khyber Agency.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BROMFIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

Lt.-Col. F. W. Bromfield, late of the Cheshire Regiment, died at Bowring Hospital last night of paralysis at the age of 57. He retired to live in Bangalore a few years ago and took much interest in local matters being Honorary Secretary to the Friend-in-Need Society. From 1883 to, 1885, he was an instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military College, Shandurst, and was the Assistant Adjutant-General of Madras from 1891 to 1895.

RANGOON, AUGUST 12.

Mr. G. H. Swinner, plumbing expert to the Burma Government, died at the General Hospital last evening at the age of 32.

NATIONAL HEROES AND NATIONAL IDEALS.

Lecture by Mr. Seshagiri Iyar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 12.

"National Heroes and National Ideals" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim at the Anderson Memorial Hall to the members of the Madras Christian College Associated Societies by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyar, a High Court Vakil.

In the course of his remarks the latter said that the days of heroes were gone. Hero worship was the only heritage that they had. The atmosphere of the 20th Century did not conduce to the production and rearing up of intellectual giants. He would rest content with drawing their attention to some lessons, which they should all draw from the lives of a few of their national heroes, who had left distinctive traces of their individuality on the nation. If the lives of the leaders were good, their influence conduced to raise up mankind, but, if they misused their opportunities and misspent their energies, they would assuredly drag down millions into ruin. That was the warning that had to be given to all their public men. The lecturer referred briefly to a few names in Indian tradition and history whose influence still lived and whose memories were held in great veneration. He cited the lives of Rama, Bhishma, Savitri, and Asoka, and dwelt at some length on the lessons, which these great personages in the tradition and history of the country had to teach them.

The Chairman made a speech and said that as a Mahomedan it was his creed not to worship any one except the One Invisible God. In Mahomedan history there was no such thing known as "hero worship" in the sense in which people worshipped the memory of Rama and Bhishma. There had been, no doubt, many heroes in the past. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer had told them that there were no heroes to be found in the present. Perhaps they could not see them with their eyes, but future generations would find plenty to have lived in this age. He did not mean to deprecate the idea of revering the memory of the great men of the past, but he did think that with the lapse of time heroes loomed rather large in their mental vision. He had not much faith in hero-worship, but at the same time, he agreed with the lecturer that in so far as the lives of the great men in the past embodied certain prominent exceptional virtues, those were examples which they ought to set before their eyes and imitate. He would be unfair to himself if he were to advise them to worship them blindly as gods. At any rate, he could not give any such advcie to any Mahomedan audience.

THE CHAMPION REEFS DISASTER.

Six Deaths so Far.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

Further intelligence available at noon to-day, at the office of the Geological Secretary, is that there were twenty casualties in all at Tennant's shaft over the wind at the Champion Reefs Mine on the 8th instant. Six deaths have occurred up to the present and most of the other injured are dying or are fearfully mangled. The total loss is not yet officially known.

CROP REPORTS.

Past Week's Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The rainfall during the week was in moderate excess in the western districts of north-east India, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad North and about normal in the Konkan, Bombay and the Deccan, it was in marked defect in most other parts. During the period April 28 to August 6, it was in slight excess in Eastern Bengal and Mysore and about normal in Burma, Assam, Chhota Nagpur, Bihar and over the greater part of the Peninsula. The most strongly marked defect occurred over the United Provinces, north-west India and Central India.

The crop reports for last week show that sowing operations have been resumed wherever sufficient rain has fallen. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are generally fair and those of unirrigated crops which almost withered are very poor. Fodder distress in the Punjab and parts of the United Provinces is expected in the future.

In Central India and Rajputana, prices are rising and fodder scarcity is possible. Agricultural prospects are generally poor. A partial exodus of cattle is reported from several districts and distress is apprehended over a considerable area.

The rain was good in several districts in the Bombay Presidency, but more rain is urgently needed. In Gujarat the standing crops have been damaged by insects. In Upper Sind Frontier, Dharwar and Kholapur the fodder supply is adequate, except in Khandesh, Gujarat and Upper Sind.

The prospects in Madras, Coorg and Mysore are good, where grain stocks are sufficient, and prices continue steady.

POLICE EVIDENCE DISCREDITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The Sessions Judge of Chittagong, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Mathuranath Dey, mail agent at Chandpur, was committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold worth Rs. 8,000 despatched by some Calcutta Marwaris.

The Judge acquitted the accused refusing to act upon the alleged confession made by the accused, and disbelieving the police evidence.

THE MIDNAPORE JUDGMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

The *Pioneer* writes in connection with the Midnapore case:—"We may express our admiration for Mr. Justice Fletcher's indomitable patience without commiting ourselves to any appreciation of his legal acumen. We may also congratulate Mr. Weston upon his honourable acquittal of everything but a possible error of judgment, which renders him liable (according to the theory of the law as to the conspiracy enunciated by Mr. Justice Fletcher) to pay damages as a conspirator. But unless we misunderstand the judgment, the only conspiracy held proved was an incidental one, and the finding that it amounted to a conspiracy in law appears to us to be based upon a novel and hopelessly untenable application of all established doctrine there anent.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The Work of Dr. Turner.

Dr. Jehangir C. Mehta writes to us:—Now that the year 1911 is practically coming to a close especially as regards the dire calamity—the plague, some information at the present juncture would be somewhat interesting to the reading public. Every body dreaded the year 1911 just from the beginning. Plague bacilli showed virulent form, as was seen from the severity of the epidemic as well as from the report and information brought to our notice by the indefatigueable Health Officer. It was even pronounced that the disease might produce havoc. Consequently the public were warned and cautioned accordingly by the Municipal authorities. But we are now in a position to declare and announce that we have passed through one of the best years since the commencement of the disease with the exception of 1910. How? it is not at all difficult to answer. The result of cutting short the epidemic which would have otherwise been very severe, is I think entirely due to the continuous labour, fight and efforts of our energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner. That valuable services he is rendering to our city in such bad times can be seen and judged at a glance from the annexed Tabular Statement which I give from authentic sources. Since Dr. Turner's appointment as Health Officer, we see good many changes especially in the cleaning of the roads flushing and disinfecting the drains and his strong persevering fight for the destruction of the rats which are the cause of the spread of the disease. And what is the result? We find gradual though great decrease in the total mortality every year notwithstanding the steady increase in the population as could be seen from the Census Reports. It is a matter of pride to note that we had a few days last year and during the year under review when the daily total mortality went as low as 51 and 55, notwithstanding the other so many troublesome foes as malaria, small-pox and measles which last seem to have taken away as many as 650 souls during the present half-year. Notwithstanding the high mortality from measles, small-pox registered only 300 deaths. In fact it hardly showed epidemic form and which good reasults could only and solely be attributed to the unceasing efforts of our energetic Health Officer as regards vaccination and revaccination the enlargement of the Vaccination stations by further additions and lastly but most important, the vaccination of the pilgrims.

With the exception of malaria, the health of Bombay is decidedly improving every year. One is glad to note gradual though steady decline in the mortality from the formidable disease phthisis. In the year 1901, the number of deaths from phthisis was as high as 7,500, whereas this year the first six months' returns show only 1,050 deaths, which show the amount of improvement, and is perhaps mostly due to the improved sanitation of buildings widening of the roads and the abolition of old unventilated over-crowded wretched dwellings and thereby relieving the congestion in some parts of the city by the Improvement Trust. It is somewhat deplorable to find malaria steadily increasing in the city and it is high time that something should be done to check the increase if not to remove it. Our total mortality is greatly decreasing.

Table showing the total number of plague deaths and total number of deaths from all causes from the commencement of the disease:

Years.	Number of plague deaths.	Number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate from plague from 1,000 of population.
1897	11,003	47,896	13.39
1898	18,185	47,596	2 .12
1899	15,796	56,434	19.22
1900	18,285	79,350	16.16
1901	18,735	59,495	24.14
1902	13,820	48,414	17.80
1903	20,788	5 ,513	26.78
1904	13,538	42,6 6	19.44
1905	14,198	47,762	18.29
1906	10,8 3	52,874	11.03
1907	6,389	38,687	6.53
1908	5,361	38,271	5.43
1909	5,197	31,878	5.31
1910	3,656	34,933	3.78
1911 Half-year ending 30th June	3,662	19,815	3.74

Table showing the highest number of daily plague deaths with date.

2. Table showing the highest and lowest number of daily total mortality with date during the first six months of 1911.

Month of 1911.	The highest number of plague deaths.	Date.	The highest number of daily total mortality.	Date.	The lowest number of daily total mortality.	Date.
Feb	27	25th	151	24th	99	13th
March...	46	29th	152	24th	101	17th
April ...	71	14th	170	4th	106	18th
May ...	45	3rd & 7th	141	11th	79	23rd
June ...	14	1st	91	1st	55	25th

The returns of the last three years show a great decrease in the total mortality. During the last two years we have touched the lowest figures ever since the first appearence of plague in 1897. These figures include a number of persons from up-country lately come to Bombay. If we were to deduct these numbers it would show still lower figures. The highest daily mortality during the present first six months was 170 on the 4th April and the lowest 55 on the 26th June. The highest number of plague death on a single day during his epidemic was 71 on the 14th of April. The highest in the month of May, 45 a very smart fall and in June a still further decrease and the highest was only 14. Henceforth we are under double figure. The increase of plague in the months of March and April amongst the Parsis was mostly due to the want of health camps and segregation and in some cases to the obstinacy on the part of patients and others to leave the infected houses. We note with regret and can hardly understand why the people were deprived of the most convenient spot near Churney Road Sea-side where a good number of Parsis were finding a shelter during the past so many epidemics. The Parsi Panchayat commenced the work of segregation rather too late and that too in a locality far away and inconvenient to the majority of the working class. I now close with the following few observations and pray to the Almighty that we would, in the near future, be able to stamp out the disease entirely from Bombay.

1. The frequent sweeping and cleaning of the roads as practised in the big thoroughfares should be extended to the smallest bye-lanes also.

2. Arrangements should be made to make some of the sweepers to work on Sundays, and not to allow the "kutehra" to accumulate and remain in the street the whole of Sunday as is the practice at present.

3. Strict Municipal observations and supervision is absolutely necessary and required over the milk and food supply of Bombay. The former of which would, if carried out, undoubtedly decrease the high infant mortality.

4. Enlargement of plague hospitals in different localities.

5. Facilities in all directions should be offered to the public for segregation in health camps and that too before the commencement of the epidemic.

6. Lastly inoculation which should commence from the higher officers of the Government and the leading and influential men of the City, and thereby to prove its efficacy and usefulness and above all its safety to the lower standard. Once the people are satisfied as to its efficacy and safety there would hardly be any difficulty for wholesale inoculation. We shall not have to induce the public, but the public will ask for—nay pay for—the innoculation once they are properly satisfied.

These practical suggestions if carried out would greatly co-operate with the difficult work of the Health Department.

With Dr. Turner as our Health Officer and with the co-operation of the public as suggested above, we would surely be able to stamp out the dire calamity from amongst us which only carries away so many precious lives every year.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces and staff arrived at Lucknow yesterday morning. His Honour leaves on the 16th for Nainital on the completion of his tour.

MR. BASU'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL AND PARSI REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very satisfactory to notice that to day's "Jam-e-Jamshed," one of the leading Parsi papers, agrees with me in my contention that the Parsi Association was ill-advised in precipitating the representation to the Viceregal Council. The "Jame" further contends that it is not in the best interest of the community to allow the Association to act as its spokesman and that its action should not pass unchallenged as a dangerous precedent. So far "Jame's" views are such as to commend themselves to every thoughtful Parsi. It, however, contends that there should be what, in popular parlance is called an Anjuman Meeting, that is by a requisition to the Trustees of the Parsi Charity Funds and Properties, quite forgetting that, in the well-known Punchayat Case, the rights, authorities, powers and duties of the Trustees under the High Court scheme are strictly confined to administration and management of Charity Funds and Properties vested in them under the several Trusts and Documents under which the different properties are held. The old set of Trustees in the past have had to meet with strong opposition whenever they arrogated to themselves the power of calling such Anjuman meetings. I need not go into very ancient history but content myself by drawing the attention of the community to the memorable protest sent to the then Trustees on 28th October, 1904, against the holding of a public meeting of the Anjuman to adopt the Juddin Committee's resolutions. This protest points out that, in the past there have been Anjuman meetings but that "they can claim no longer higher authority than general gatherings like, for example, Public Meetings of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff or people who have established by practice a claim to call them. The functions of such meetings are largely in their very nature of a formal ceremonial and limited character." Referring to any "public meeting for the consideration and determination of the questions involved in the report of the Juddin Committee" the protest proceeds to observe "that a public gathering of a community indefinite in its dimensions like that of the Parsis, possessing no constitution or law, will be readily admitted to be too incohesive, unorganised and miscellaneous body to consider and pronounce upon religious and social questsons. It cannot be held to possess either fitness or power, or authority for such a task. When, as in the present case, the action proposed by the committee goes the length of requiring Parsis to abandon what they might hold and believe as tenets of their religion, confessedly for social and extra-religious reasons, such action cannot, for a moment, be admitted as within the cognisance or competence even of an Anjuman meeting properly and validly constituted."

It is significant that this memorable protest is signed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, and much more significant that it bears the signatures of Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Kt., these last two gentlemen have come on the Trust Board under the High Court Scheme. Nothing could be more stultifying for these two gentlemen at least than to call an Anjuman meeting in face of the protest above quoted. The difference between the old Trustees and the new Board of Trustees lies in the fact that the former were nominated and the latter elected under the High Court Scheme. The fact of the new Board of Trustees being by election cannot, with any show of reason, be twisted into an argument for justifying the calling of Anjuman meetings of the character referred to in the protest. The constitution under the scheme and the election of Trustees are strictly and exclusively with reference to funds and properties in the hands of the Trustees, Looking to the scheme, nothing could be further from the mind of the Court than to authorise or sanction such Anjuman meetings about questions like those to which the protest relates and like the present Civil Marriage Bill question. The High Court case lasted for more than a month, and no issue was raised directly or indirectly as to Anjuman meetings of the kind. It should be borne in mind that the original protest was before the Honourable Court as part of the record of the case with the numerous representative signatures thereto including the above names. With men of high education, great business capacity, and public experience one can confidently say that the Trustees are quite able to understand the scope of their power and authority under the High Court scheme. The worthy Trustees have before them lessons of past experiences, and they cannot with success be cajoled or wheeded into calling a meeting. They know very well that questions of this character are questions not for a mob or a mass meeting, but for lawyers and scholars to grapple with. If the Trustees are advised by their lawyers that the Legislation will prejudicially affect the religious trusts, it is within their competence to make or profer a representation to Government with a view to safeguard such religious trusts—a thing which can well be done as the trustees did in 1868, irrespective of any Anjuman meeting. We all know that one of the drawbacks of public life is that some men, with vaulting ambition, gerrymander public meetings and public movements with the ulterior object of personal eclat and aggrandisement, to rattle off speeches and to see them blazon forth in full glory of newspaper columns. If questions of tenets of religion, of principle, of civil and religious liberty, and above all questions of law and legislation are to be submitted to the arbitrament of men in the street or to Tom, Dick and Harry in solemn assembly, we cannot conceive of a situation to call forth just resentment from thoughtful people. I trust these considerations will weigh with gentlemen Trustees who so worthily honor the new Trust Board.

TOLERATION.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

Design of the Statue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

A meeting of the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund was held last evening, at the residence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Owing to indisposition, his Lordship was unable to preside and Prince Mehomed Bukhtyar Shah was elected Chairman. The committee approved the models submitted by Messrs. Elkington and Co., designed by Mr. Sydney March, sculptor. The statue is on a stone pedestal containing four bronze panels in *bas relief* on which will be represented the principal scenes of the battles in which Lord Kitchener has taken part. The statue itself is a handsome one and his Lordship is depicted in Field Marshal's uniform, mounted on his favourite charger.

The Committee voted fifty-thousand rupees for the statue, and Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore was authorised to wire to Lord Kitchener asking him to give sittings to the artist, prior to his Lordship's departure for Egypt.

ALLEGED LAW TOUTS.

Charge of Fraud Framed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

An interesting case of cheating is being heard before the City Magistrate, Lahore, in which three persons, alleged to be touts, are charged with having defrauded a village woman and her companion, who came to file a criminal appeal in the Chief Court. It is said that she wanted to engage the Hon'ble Mohammed Shafi as council, but was induced by the false promises of the accused to go to another lawyer and thereby made to part with eighty rupees.

The case is proceeding.

THE "YOUNG IDEA."

Light on the Progress of Popular Education.

PRIZE COMPETITION RESULTS.

WHEN the "Home University Library" was launched in April last, the publisher offered five prizes for the best essays not exceeding 2,000 words in length, the subject of each essay to be "all or any one" of the first ten volumes. After some delay, due to the large number of competitors, the judges have awarded the first prize (£50) to Mr. T. P. C. Wilson, school master, Bristol, for an essay on the ten volumes; the second prize (£10) to Mr. C. G. L. DuCann, elementary teacher, Chester, for and essay on Mr. Masefield's "Shakespeare"; and prizes of £5 each to Messrs. E. Towle (agricultural labourer, Norton-on-Tees, on Mr. Belloc's "French Revolution"), R. L. Grainger (bank clerk, Surbiton, on Mr. Perris's "History of War and Peace"), and E. V. Tempest (commercial traveller, Bradford, on "Shakespeare"). A supplementary prize of books is awarded to Mr. A. J. Wilmott (Chiswick) for a criticism of Dr. Scott's Evolution of Plants."

Essays by the following are highly commended; E. C. Chauffer (Wimborne), W. W. Roberts (Manchester), A. . Allport (Dulwich), H. K. Lunn (Harrow), W. P. R. Kerr (Manchester), J. E. Marston (Waterford), F. P. Robinson (Chiselhurst), Rosalind Murray (Oxford), C. B. Thurston (Strood), C. W. S. Williams (St. Albans), E. R. Griffith (Criccieth), Clare Jones (Sevenoaks), V. H. Goldthorpe (Huddersfield), H. S. Blackham (London), M. R. Ridley (Oxford), T. L. Wallace (Edinburgh), H. C. Gregory (Walthamstow), J. E. Stewart (Coatbridge), Lily E Raynsford (Rainham), Nellie Hunter (Northallerton), R. Thomson (Thornhill), H. J. Taylor, (Ramsgate). Cesca C. Trench (Folkestone), J. C. Davies (Llanelly), F. Bartlett (Cambridge), J. N. Herapath (Cheltenham), G. Russell (Dulwich), W. E. Snelling (Fulham), E. Cowley (Streatham Hill), E. R. Hamilton (Clapham), E. W. Sheppard (Edgbaston), A. Gross (Harrow), W. Allan (East Kilbride), G. E. Cooper (H. M. S. Indefatigable), A. G. Prys-Jones (Pontypridd), Freda M. Harrison (Hastings), M. B. Reckitt (St. Leonards), Gladys M. B. Schleselman (Hounslow) R. F. Petterson (Cambridge) R. L. Hardy (Oxford).

Messrs. Williams and Norgate send us the following passages from the judges' report on the competition, which form and interesting contribution to current discussions on the education of the people:

"We have been greatly surprised by the high level of merit reached by a large majority of the writers. It must be remembered that none is over 25 years of age, and many are under twenty. They are of all sorts and conditions, and about a quarter of them are women; but neither the difference of class nor that of sex corresponds with any general difference in mental capacity. All these young people show a full grasp of their chosen volume; and many give evidence of considerable prior knowledge of the subject and real critical ability so that we have had no little difficulty in finally, deciding upon the prize winners. . . . . The essays of clerks, shop assistants, and artisans are particularly remarkable, and seem to us to constitute a phenomenon worthy of public notice. Evidently there is growing up a generation consisting, in a higher degree than is generally suspected, of young men and women of trained intelligence, warm in their power of appreciation, and touchingly glad to have the instruments of culture brought within its reach, yet critical and independent withal. . . . .

"A special analysis of some three hundred essays, taken as they come, gives the following results, which may be regarded as quite typical: The subject included in the first ten volumes may be classified generally, according to the class of writer they appealed to, as follows: (1) Politics ("Parliament," "Irish Nationality," "The Socialist Movement."; (2) History ("The French Revolution," "War and Peace"); (3) Literature ("Shakespeare"); (4 Geography ("Modern Geography" and "Polar Exploration"); (5) Science ("The Evolution of Plants"); (6) Finance ("The Stock Exchange"). Very few have attempted to deal with all the volumes, and more than half of those who have done so are schoolmasters.

"The political volumes have engaged the attention of about one-third of the writers. These are almost all men (89 per cent.,) and belong chiefly to the classes occupied during the day in clerical labour, clerks, shop-assistants, and civil servants. History is a good second, 79 per cent. of the competitors being men, belonging chiefly to the classes that were attracted by the political volumes, though teachers and students are well represented. The women are almost all those with no business or professional occupation Literature comes third, and is divided, approximately, two-thirds to men and one-third to women. Here students and teachers are well to the front; and it is significant that over 50 per cent. of the women contributing to the subject belong to these classes, the only others strongly represented being the 'unoccupied' women. It may also be noted that over 40 per cent. of the total of essays by women belong to the literature subject. The clerical class contributes here less than a third of the number of essays sent in for politics, and about half the number of essays sent in for history. These three subjects between them amount to almost 80 per cent. of the papers analysed.

"As regards the occupations of those sending in essays, we have already indicated three classes; (1) Those occupied in teaching or being taught, including school children, university and college students, and schoolmasters, about two-thirds men and one-third women. This is by far the largest class, representing about 50 per cent. of the total. (2) Clerical classes, including clerks of all descriptions, shop-assistants, and civil servants. These are almost all men, and make about 30 per cent. to the total (3) No occupation. About one-third are men and two-thirds women. These are less than 10 per cent. of the total. There remain 4 mechanics, artisans, and labourers including two agriculturists—these represent but a small percentage of the total, but in some cases their contributions are of a remarkably high standard; (5) men occupied with literature, like journalists and librarians—these are about 5 per cent. of the total, and give their attention to all subjects, though naturally politics and literature are the favourites. The professions are very slightly represented, but include the Navy, the Army and the Church.

"The level of excellence was much higher in the subjects that are usually taught—"i.e.," Literature and history, than in those on which people are supposed to form independent judgments—"i.e.," Politics: Small relatively as is the range of the competition, it gives us some inkling of that most illusive quantity, the mind of young Britain, a glimpse which should encourage all those who are influencing the rising generation to new efforts and to a fuller confidence in the future of our country."

A HOUSEHOLD BUTCHERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUGUST 13.

A series of murders was committed on Friday night, at Durpindhara, a hill station above Kalimbong village, Darjeeling. A well-to-do Nepali sirdar on the Chalsa Tea Estate, Dooars had built a bungalow there for his family. On Friday night, his wife, a daughter of eight years and a son of six as well as two men and a woman servant were murdered. The only occupant of the house that survived was girl of two years of age who was found early next morning beside the dead body of the woman servant, lying about a hundred yards from the bungalow. Evidently a blunt instrument such as the thick end of a hatchet was used. The motive was robbery as several boxes had been wrenched open.

FLOODS ON THE FRONTIER.

Three Men Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

In connection with the effects of the drought in the tribal country along the North-West Frontier it is now reported that after six weeks of dry weather, heavy rain has fallen in the Upper Burma and Upper Kuran giving rise to serious floods in Zeran Dullah. Three men have been drowned and a number of cattle swept away by torrents in some of the glens.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

THE weather was ideal on Saturday, when the Fourth Extra Meeting took place, and another card of seven events provided a capital day's racing, punters managing to hold their own. Amongst the big horses a very fair class was seen causing a deal of interest to be taken in the proceedings and some hot finishes gave a large attendance the necessary amount of excitement. There were mishaps, but fortunately nothing of a serious nature, one being when O'Neill came off Ruby Tin at about the half mile during a race owing to the saddle slipping completely round. The horse bolted in Kirkee direction, but neither he nor the jockey is any the worse. A second spill occurred on the way to the post, when Comet was disinclined to go there and pipped his rider. He has always been known to have a bit of a temper and it takes more than one syce to hold him. Mr. A. A. Apcar, the C. T. C. Senior Steward, was on the course as well as his trainer Watson, and there are no complaints about the condition of a very formidable string of horses, which we hope to see out before long.

Undoubtedly the feature of the day's racing was the double event brought off by that capable trainer from Bangalore, Ramshaw, in the two big races of the day. San Remo we have know on Indian courses for some time as more than useful, but Black Douglas is comparatively new to most of us. Only landed last February, he made a first appearance in Bangalore, where he improved a at every outing and won twice. It was then prognosticated that he would still come on, and there is no doubt that he has done so. In these columns it was remarked that he ran promisingly last Wednesday, and his win now should not be the last time we shall see him amongst the front bunch. He was under the whip before the bend, yet he finished like a champion and is undoubtedly a great fighter.

In this race there was a very strong run on Cherry Hackle, but such steady support came for Black Douglas that there was little to choose at the finish Tangaroa helped the former to make all the running, and as they entered the straight all looked well for Mr. Galstaun's youngster. She held Metal Boy when he came, but it was a different thing with Black Douglas, who drew up at the psychological moment and won prettily.

The longer race saw nothing to displace the confidence invested in Coat of Arms, San Remo and Hilarity being next in demand. Sholto made all the pace for his stable companion San Remo, and ran a wonderfully good race. San Remo came at him as they entered the straight and all was over, Coat of Arms went out as usual, but was well beaten at the turn, losing place money to Hilarity, who should do better with a run or two in her.

There was one Welter Plate, which was again a good thing for Capt. Tomkinson on Tofic Pasha, the only dangerous ones being scratched. Little Sanaya was soon beaten off and Electric had no chance with the favourite.

We saw old Precious in his true colours again in the long race, and he naturally received a great ovation on coming in. The same pair as before tried to get a sufficiently long break by the turn to give the old warrior more than he could do, but there was no getting away from him this time. Between the half mile and the turn he made up about twenty lengths, and there was only one in it at the finish.

Entries were so large for the Novice Plate that two races were made of it, Ordinary in the first being made a better favourite than Dilkush and Secretary. Of these the only one to do any good was Dilkush, who caught Baloz some way from home and won as he liked.

In the other division St. Anthony was the picked one, but the betting was very good, Vazir and Kharaman having the confidence of their respective stables. It was a capital race, Vazir getting a better start than the other two and leading well into the straight. He had St. Anthony beaten, but Kharaman was after him and in a desperate finish the latter got there cleverly.

In the mile also one of the same stable got beaten after leading into the straight, this being Bushoosh, who was thought to be something of a good thing. First Guinea Merchant had him beaten, then in the last dash Young Japan pipped them both after a nicely judged finish.

Following are the full details:—

A NOVICE PLATE (Divided).—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Maidan Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Eastwood's Dilkush 9st................Barrett 1
Mr Goguldass's Baloz 9st......................Hoyt 2
Messrs Mujid Jurgis and A. S. Oomer's Little Laffy 8st. 8lbs...Kunn 3
Mr. Yusuff bin Essa's Ordinary 8st. 2lbs. (carried 8st. 7lbs.) ....Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Secretary, 9st; (Ferguson); Dolac 8st. 11lbs (Native); Maasal 8st. 11lbs. (Robinson); Red Monk, 8st. 8lbs. (Brown); Sidick 8st. 5lbs. (Mujeed.)

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Ordinary, 3 to 1 Dilkush, 9 to 2 Secretary.

THE RACE:—Baloz showed the way followed by Maasal, Little Laffy and Ordinary. As they neared the turn, Dilkush got into a nice position, and catching the leader before the distance had the race won easily by three lengths, two between second and third. Time, 1 minute 10·3-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs 100. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Capt. Hodgsons' Tofic Pasha 10st. 11lbs......Capt. Tomkinson 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Electric 9st. 9lbs.............Capt O'B. Butler 2
Mr. D. G. Dhare's Little Sanaya 9st. 9lbs (carried 10st. 2lbs.) ....Hill 3
Capt. Fell's Orion 10st. 8lbs.......................Owner 4

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Tofic Pasha, 5 to 1 against Little Sanaya, 6 to 1 Electric, 10 to 1 Orion.

THE RACE:—Little Sanaya led out followed by Tofic Pasha, but after a furlong or so the positions were reversed. Electric came after the leader at the turn, but could do nothing more than place. Won by two and a half lengths, ten lengths next. Time.—1 minute 11 3-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 11lbs)..............................Barrett 1
Mr. J C Galstaun's Cherry Hackle, 7st 4lbs ....Ferguson 2
H H the Maharajah Jamsaheb's Metal Boy 7st 10lbs...Luckman 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Tangaroa. 9st 7lbs ..Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Mamsey, 9st. 7lbs (Poole; Watch Tower, 9st. 1lb (Ferguson); Barm, 8st 12lbs. (Kunn); Heather Bell, 7st 10lbs (McGlone); Ruby Tin, 7st 1olbs (O'Neill); Haut Park 7st 10lbs. (Fisher); Comet 7st 3lbs (carried) 7st 5lbs (Spencer.)

BETTING:—2 to 1 Cherry Hackle, 5 to 2 Black Douglas, 3 to 1 Metal Boy, 8 to 1 Ruby Tin, fifteen and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Tangaroa was first out of the gate followed closely by Watch Tower and Cherry Hackle. As soon as they settled down, Cherry Hackle went up to the leader followed by Comet and a bunch headed by Watch Tower, Metal Boy and Ruby Tin. At the half mile Ruby Tin's saddle slipped, he falling back without his jockey and Metal Boy moved up closer. In the straight there was a great race, Metal Boy first challenging and then Black Douglas coming with a rush past them all to win by a length and a half, half next. Time.—1 minute 17 3-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

THE SATARA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. R. R. S's Precious 9st. 12lbs............Brown 1
Mr. Beg's Famous 9st. 5lbs......................Evans 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook 9st.......Ferguson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's Winchester 7st. 12lbs ... Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Salanic, 8st. 11lbs. (Hill); Sir Visto, 8st. 10lbs. (Robinson); Artist, 8st. 6lbs. (Kamad); Sir Hugo, 8st. 4lbs. (McGlone); Grand Duke 8st. 2lbs. (Southall); Brigand II., 8st. 1lb. (Barrett); Dawood Beg, 7st. 9lbs. (Native); Rocksand 6st. 12lbs. (Mujeed).

BETTING:—Evens Precious, 3 to 1 against Famous, 6 to 1 Tajilmulook and 8 to 1 Winchester

THE RACE:—From a good start Artist soon went to the front and held a clear lead from Young Salanic, Winster, Grand Duke and Famous. The first real change occurred at the half mile, where Tajilmulook and Famous drew up second and third. Dawood Beg was following them and as they began to turn into the straight Precious was seen to be putting in a great run. He caught the other two mentioned at the distance and from there had them all well beaten, winning by five lengths, a length and a half next. Time.—2mins. 27 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr D B Captain's San Remo 8st. 10lbs......Kuhn 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sholto, 8st. 5lbs...Robinson 2
Mr Kelso's Hilarity 9st. 5lbs.......................Hill 3
Mr G K's Coat of Arms 9st. 12lbs...............Barrett 4

ALSO RAN.—Oakton 9st. 12lbs (Brown); Vancouver 9st. 5lbs. (Weatherall); Eva 9st. 1lb. (O'Neill); Ballymaclune, 9st. 1lb. (Hayhoe); Galloping Girl II, 9st. 1lbs. (Hoyt); Realm 8st. 5lbs. Native.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Coat of Arms, 3 to 1 Hilarity and San Remo, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Sholto at once went to the front and assumed a lead of about four lengths from Oakton, Ballymaclune, Hilarity and San Remo. As they passed the five furlongs, Oakton and Ballymaclune began to drop out of it and San Remo came up with Coat of Arms on the outside. The last named was under the whip at the turn, but San Remo going on was never really troubled and won comfortably by two lengths, length and a half next. Time.—2 mins. 15 secs.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

AN ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. For Maiden Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Yayah Effendi and Ebrahim Effendi's Young Japan, 9st. 1lb.............................Taylor 1
Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant, 8st. 11lbs. Barret 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Bushoosh, 9st. 1lb...Ferguson 3
Messrs. Hajee Mahmood Mahomed and Faraj bin Sanad's Hoojaz, 8st. 3lbs. ....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Avis, 9st. 3lbs. (Brown); Guidon, 8st. 11lbs. (Hill); Submit, 8st. 9lbs. (Kuhn); Pointer, 8st. 3lbs (Robinson); Bonaparte, 8st. 3lbs. (Mujeed); Tressady, 8st. 3lbs. (Etul); Bheema, 8st. 3lbs. (J. Southall); Rightaway, 8st. 3lbs. (Weatherall); Ghalyum, 8st. 3lbs. (carried 8st. 7lbs.) Evans; Kamer-el-Mulook, 8st. 3lbs. (Southall); Macedonia, 7st. 1lb. (Harrison); Turn of Luck, 7st. 1lb. (Vincent) Bombay Bank, 7st. 1lb. Native.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Bushoosh, 5 to 1 Young Japan and Guinea Merchant, 10's and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—A good start, Bushoosh being first to show out followed by Guidon and Kamer-el-Mulook. At the half mile Submit ran into second place followed by Hoojaz. As they turned Avis became prominent, but he could do nothing and it was left to first Guinea Merchant and then Young Japan to come up and pass the favourite. Won by half a length, one and a half next. Time.—1min, 59 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.)

A NOVICE PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Danoon Zaidan's Kharaman, 8st. 11lbs. Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Vazir, 9st..............Ferguson 2
Mr. Banofylde's St. Anthony, 9st. 6lbs.......Evans 3
Mr Valiji Moosajee's Mishriff, 8st. 5lbs......Robinson 4

ALSO RAN.—Merwan 9st, (Barrett); New Guinea, 9st., (Hill); Verney 9st., (Hoyt); Poona Mail 9st. (Mujeed); Rare 9st. (Kamad); Flyer 8st. 2lbs. (Fahad) Takte Jamshed 7st. 13lbs., (Spencer); Clever Boy, II 7st. 7lbs., Vicent.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against St. Anthony, 5 to 2Vazir 7 to 2 Kharaman, 8 to 1 Rare, 10 to 1 Verney and Mishriff.

THE RACE:—They ran for some time in a bunch, Clever Boy showing out slightly from Vazir, Order and Verney. At the three furlongs Vazir was in the lead and at the turn St. Anthony came on the extreme outside. The latter could make no impression, but Kharaman drew into second place and after a very exciting race got there by a neck—three quarters. Time.—1min 11 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal).

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

The fourth day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting proved disastrous to backers, five favourites going down. The going was pretty good after the recent rains and the attendance larger than at the previous meetings. Results:—

THE ORIENTAL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Bird of Freedom, 8st 6lbs.........Ruiz 1
Mr Dass' Isabella, 8st 12lbs.........................Fraser 2
Mr Evers' Scotch Girl, 9st 8lbs..................Mr Evers 3

Won by three-quarters of a length, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 35 3-5 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Lasso, 8st 5lbs; Vylands, 8st 2lbs; and Ocean, 7st 4lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Scotch Girl, 3 to 1 against Isabella, 4 to 1 Lasso, and Ocean, 6 to 1 Bird of Freedom, 10 to 1 Vylands.

THE RACE.—Bird of Freedom led from Isabella and Scotch Girl and finished in the same order.

THE SECOND PONY HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Mr Dass' Albatross, 7st 10lbs.....................Bloos 1
Mr Dass' Sidonia, 9st 5lbs.........................Fraser 2
Mr Ever's Murmur, 9st ....Mr Evers 3

Won by 3 lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 38 3-5 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Shannon Lass, 9st 3lbs, Solace, 8st 7lbs, and Ormley, 7st 9lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Sidonia, 5 to 1 against Albatross and Ormley, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE.—The start was of a struggling nature, Ormley leading with Murmur and Shannon Lass close behind and Sidonia last. After two furlongs, Albatross came to the front and won easily from Sidonia.

ELLENBOROUGH HURDLE PLATE.—1 1-2 mile over 6 flights.

Mr Scott's Craigendorrie 11st 9lbs...Williamson 1
Mr Pugh's Tokalon. 10st 11lbs.........North More 2
Mr Phillip's Monica, 9st.........................Barker 3

Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 58 3-5 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Maisonette, 10st 5lbs, Foy, 10st 3lbs, and April Fool, 9st 10lbs. Noonet, 9st 7lbs; and Simontura 9st.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Craigendorrie, 2 to 1 against Tokalon, 6 to 1 Simontura, any price the rest.

THE RACE.—Simontura led on sufferance with Tokalon second and Craigendorrie third. From the fifth hurdle, Craigendorrie came easily away.

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—One mile and 2 1-2 furlongs over 6 flights.—

Mr Curran's Lionel 9st 10lbs..................Mr Pratt 1
Captain Gourlie's Marconi 11st 13lbs...Mr Barrow 2
Captain Robertson's Lola 9st 10lbs............Owner 3

Won by 20 lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 41 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Chas 10st 13lbs; Pan Out 10st 13lbs; Charge, 10st 3lbs, (fell); and Minnie, 8st.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Charge, 4 to 1 against Lola, 5 to 1 Lionel and Chas, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Minnie led with Pan Out second and then came Charge with Lionel next. At the fifth hurdle, Charge fell, and Lionel came to the front, winning comfortably from Marconi and Lola.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE:—Five furlongs.

Mr Evers' Northwood, 9st 10lbs..............Mr Evers 1
Mr Deakin's, Royal Colours, 9st, 12lbs...........Ruiz 2
Mr Gutschke's Wise Hawk, 9st 7lbs....Williamson 3

Won by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 5 4-5 sec.

ALSO RAN.—Singleton, 9st 9lbs; Atropine, 9st 2lbs; Carnival, 9st 13lbs; Winsome, 9st 13lbs; Posco, 9st 13lbs; Light Metal, 8st 2lbs; and Grace 9st 11lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Atropine and Winsome, 4 to 1 against Royal Colours, 8 to 1 Northwood, 16 to 1 and more the rest.

THE RACE.—Royal Colours took the running with Northwood and Winsome close behind and won easily.

THE STRAND PLATE.—Division 1, six furlongs. Mr Hart's Malliyook 8st 10lbs.........Fraser 1
Mr La Touche's Moira 7st 7lbs...............Baichan 2

Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 sec.

ALSO RAN.—Saloon, 9st.

BETTING:—Even money Saloon, 6 to 4 against Mallinyook, 11 to 1 Annahean, and 10 to 1 Moira.

THE RACE.—From a good start, Annahean led from Mallinyook for three furlongs, where the latter came to the front and won with consummate ease.

STRAND PLATE.—Division 2, six furlongs.

Mr Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, 9st 7lbs, Mr Evers 1
Mr Pugh's Frank, 9st 5lbs...................McNeilage 2
Mr May's Pasine, 8st 11lbs..................Morrison 3

Won by one and a half lengths, a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 22 sec.

ALSO RAN.—Lush, 10st 7lbs; Culvdrin, 9st 7lbs; Doneen, 8st 11lbs; Velodia, 8st 11lbs; J. E. A., 7st 9lbs; Lady Thirza, 8st 9lbs.

BETTING.—Even Money Farthing Bun, 5 to 1 Lush and J. E. A., 8 to 1 Frank.

THE RACE.—Frank led all the time with J. E. A. and Doneen close behind. Farthing Bun second from last a long way off came up and won after a tight finish.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE WIN.

The Bombay Gymkhana gained the fourth consecutive victory of the season on Saturday last, when they defeated the G. I. P. Railway team by the substantial margin of 80 runs. They completely outplayed the Railway team, which is considered one of the strongest of local combinations, and which, on the present occasion, included no less than four players who have participated at one time or the other in international matches. The visitors going in to bat could make only 78, to which the Gymkhana replied with a total of 158. The Railway team's innings was little more than a procession to and from the wickets, Parekh and Clarke being the only batsmen who were able to meet the Gymkhana attack with anything like confidence. The Railway men's batting was in fact a most tedious thing to watch. The large majority of them evidently suffered from that peculiar malady of most local batsmen, nervousness, and consequently stonewalling was again the order of the day during their stay at the wickets. The futility of playing a game on a wicket like Saturday's should be obvious to any experienced wielder of the willow and yet that was the game which the visitors, with perhaps the single exception of Parekh, persisted in. The Gymkhana batsmen again played delightful cricket, passing their opponents' total in about forty minutes, the innings being a striking contrast to that of the visitors who took an hour and a three-quarters to make their score.

Halliley, who knocked up the highest individual score of the day, played excellent cricket. He hit the ball all round the wicket, making a number of pretty strokes, and his contribution included five 4's and a six. He also carried off the bowling honours of the day, taking four wickets for a little over six runs apiece. The brilliant form he has been showing from the very commencement of the season, both with bat and ball, should leave no room for doubt as to his inclusion in the Presidency eleven. Baker contributed a breezy innings of 33, which included one 6 and three 4's. Purcell, Stileman and Sale also played fine cricket, contributing 25, 21 and 17 respectively. On the Railway team's side, Parekh and Clarke were the chief scorers with 23 and 22 respectively to their credit. For the Gymkhana, Halliley and Roberts bowled well, while Clarke and Parekh did good service for the visitors. The scores:

G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

B E Christie, c Reed, b Halliley	4
C H Malome, b Halliley	0
M Parekh, c Sanderson, b Mackenzie	23
A L Smith, c Sanderson, b Halliley	0
V B Palwankar, c Baker, b Halliley	13
W B George, b Roberts	6
F J Clarke, (Capt) b Roberts	22
H K Stevenson, c Phillips, b Mackenzie	0
H E Lees, c Roberts, b Mackenzie	0
S B Nagporewalla, b Roberts	1
A R Bustani, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	78

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G C Phillips, c Nagporewalla, b Parekh	0
F F Stilema, b Parekh	21
W S Halliley, c Smith, b Parekh	35
V E Purcell, c Parekh, b Malone	25
P M D Sanderson, c Palwankar b Parekh	6
E L Sale (Capt), c Nagporewalla, b Clarke	17
E C Reid, c Nagporewalla, b Clarke	2
C D Baker, c Lees, b Clarke	33
R E A Elliott, c Substitute, b Clarke	8
R W Roberts not out	2
R T Mackenzie, b Clarke	2
Extras	7
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Halliley	14	25	6	4
Purcell	12	28	4	0
Mackenzie	5	7	2	3
Roberts	8	10	0	3

G. I. P. RY.

	O	R	M	W
Parekh	10	52	0	4
Nagporewalla	3	30	0	0
Malone	11	46	1	1
Clarke	4	23	1	5

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE vs. TIMES OF INDIA.

This match was played on Saturday at the Esplanade and resulted in a win for the Bombay Currency Office by 7 wickets and 191 runs. Scores:—

TIMES OF INDIA C C

Surti M M, b Mistry	5
Surti F M, c Mehta, b Mistry	4
Gariwala (Sr), b Mistry	2
Gariwala (Jr), b Daruwala	0
Saldanha b Daruwala	0
Panthaky, not out	2
Dagaria, b Mistry	0
Atkinson, b Mistry	0
Pavri, b Mistry	2
Joseph, b Daruwalla	1
Mahomed, c Cowie, b Mistry	1
Extras	8
Total	25

CURRENCY OFFICE C C

K E Kumana, b Dagaria	9
B B Kerawala, b Dagaria	14
D F Daruwala, not out	108
R C Engineer, b Gariwala (Sr)	38
N M Mistry, not out	46
C F Cowie	Did not bat.
S N Mehta	
B B Bhedwar	
C W Lauder	
N A Mowdawala	
C R Turner	
Extra	1
Total	216

B I TRUST vs H M's MINT.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B I Trust by 4 runs. Scores:—

B I TRUST C C

Sorabji, l b w, b Hildreth	8
Prabhavalkar, b Hildreth	15
Shroff, b Hildreth	13
Bharucha D D, c and b Hildreth	4
Kent, c Cornfield, b Hildreth	5
Byramjee, c Capt Drake, b Hildreth	0
Hawkins, b Razak, b Abban	1
Desai, c and b Hildreth	3
Bharucha E B, b Hildreth	5
Vadeker, c Cornfield, b Abban	0
Chandarana, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	51

H M's MINT.

Capt Drake, b Chandarana	0
Graveston, c Hawkins, b Desai	2
Shanker, st Byramji, b Chandarana	0
Pais, c Sorabji, b Desai	6
Razak, c Byramji, b Desai	12
Kaneat, c Sorabji, b Desai	0
Abban, c Byramji, b Chandarana	0
Hildreth, c D Bharucha, b Desai	5
Robinson, c and b Sorabji	11
Cornsfield, not out	9
Mackay, b Sorabji	1
Extra	1
Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS,

B I TRUST C C

	O	M	R	W
Hildreth	13 5-6	1	19	8
Abban	13	2	19	2

H M's MINT C C

	O	M	R	W
Chandarana	8	0	20	8
Desai	6	0	22	5
Sorabji	12·8	0	4	2

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

INTERESTING football was witnessed on the Cooperage in the Harwood League fixture on Saturday evening, when, before a large attendance, the Bombay Gymkhana met the Y. M. C. A. team. A sharp shower fell just before the game, but the sun soon shone through the clouds and the weather remained fine during play. The game was fast and more even than the score suggested, Lewin playing a good game in goal for the Gymkhana. The forward play on both sides was marked by good combination at times, but openings were more than once missed. The Gymkhana were superior to their opponents in defence, Willmott, Sim and Barrett all distinguishing themselves.

The Gymkhana soon made the attack and, after two minutes' play, Cupper, with only the goal-keeper to beat, bungled badly, the ball eventually going behind. A brief visit was made to the Gymkhana goal and then the ball returned to Findlay, who centred. A tussle ensued in the goal-mouth and then Sim netted the ball when Duck was out of his goal. Exchanges were fast and even for a time, Kerr, on one occasion, almost scoring. A clever run was made by the Y. M. C. A. inside left, but the Gymkhana backs averted any score After a brief attack on the par of the Gymkhana, Tuffield for the Y. M. C. A., got away and equalised for his side with a ground shot. Fast and exciting play followed, neither side gaining any distinct advantage until the whistle announced half-time. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana............................1 goal
Y. M. C. A. ....1 goal

On the resumption, after some midfield play, Roger took the ball up the wing and put in a clever centre which hit the inside of the far upright giving the Gymkhana the lead once more. The Y. M. C. A. retaliated and Lewin, in saving a high shot from Maurice, conceded a corner which was not converted. Then Thomson tested Lewin severely, but the Gymkhana goal-keeper held the ball and cleared admirably. Play became more even, rushes being made on both sides, Duck once making a good save from an awkward shot by Findlay. At last from a corner conceded by Duck, Cupper saw an opening and put in a hot close-range shot which the Y. M. C. A. goal-keeper could not save. Later Duck effected another good save from a dangerous shot put in by Findlay. An aggressive movement was made by the Y. M. C. A. who, however, did not score and then Kerr put in a good run but fell when tackled in the goal-mouth, Duck clearing. After a few minutes more of even play, time came with the score:—

Bombay Gymkhana............................3 goals
Y. M. C. A. ....1 goal

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Wilmott; half-backs, Sturrock, Barrett, and Sim; forwards, Roger, Kerr, Findlay, Cupper and Christie.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Duck; backs, Robinson and Towson; half-backs, Phillips, Benson and Mathalone; forwards, Knight, Thomson, Maurice, Tuffield and Cooper.

BYCULLA INSTITUTE WITHDRAWS.

For several weeks, the Byculla Railway Institute have experienced great difficulty in getting together teams for their Harwood League engagements, and only a few days ago for this reason they scratched their match with the R. Warwickshire Regt. They then decided to withdraw from the tournament and this decision having been communicated to the secretaries of the League has now been officially announced.

It is necessary of course to eradicate all results of matches in which the Byculla team has taken part from the League table, and this now stands as follows:—

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	9	9	0	0	50	2	18
R. G. A.	9	6	2	1	23	14	13
Bombay Gymkhana	11	5	3	3	34	16	13
Bombay F. C.	10	3	4	3	19	15	9
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	7	0	13	25	8
Telegraphs	11	2	2	1	5	35	5
B. V. A.	9	1	6	2	2	40	4

EX-SHAH'S DEPARTURE.

Russia Taken by Surprise.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing on July 22, says: The outcry that has been raised about Russia "letting the ex-Shah slip through her fingers" is foolish in the extreme, or would be if it were not malicious. The ex-Shah has left Odessa three times before to consult medical men abroad for his consort. He always duly returned. On the present occasion he left behind him at Odessa, a son and most of these nearest adherents who accompanied him into his Russian exile. While on Russian soil he was repeatedly warned by the Russian Government, speaking for itself and for England, to abstain from intriguing in Persia, as rumour suggested he was doing; indeed, when he left Odessa yet another such warning had been prepard in the joint names of England and Russia, and was only not delivered because the ex-Shah in the meantime went abroad beyond the jurisdiction of the two nations responsible to the world for order in Persia.

But although the ex-Shah travelled and resided abroad, as at Odessa, in a private capacity, it is not customary to regard dethroned Sovereigns as common men; the political police of every country keep note of their goings and comings. It might have been confidently anticipated that the Russian Government would have had timely telegraphic warning of the sudden disappearance of an ex-monarch with such potentialities for trouble as centre on the dethroned Shah of Persia. Russia received no such warning from any source whatsoever. The fugitive's passports were, of course, in perfect order—all law-breakers' papers in Russia always are—and no blame can well attach to any Russian for the success of this escape, for Persians of all ranks are no rarity anywhere in South Russia. On the other hand, it is surely most unusual for a friendly country to omit a word of warning about little matters well known to its police which are of importance to a neighbour.

The attitude of the Russian Foreign Office in the matter of Persia is perfectly simple and straightforward. Now, as always, it stands upon the Anglo-Russian Convention, which secures a fair field for Persia to fight out its own troubles upon without permitting any outside interference. Russia has no intention of interfering in any way in what is a matter for Persia alone. Nor—and this is the important point for those who hoped to gain by helping the ex-Shah back to his throne—is Russia in the slightest degree weakened by anything that has happened or can happen in Persia, nor is her attention one whit distracted from other fields of activity.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, AUGUST 12.

During the early days of the Boycott movement Mukundalal Das of Barisal organised a singing party which used to go about from place to place in the Eastern Bengal, singing songs composed by himself. Some of these songs were considered to be seditious and Mukunda was prosecuted under Section 124 A in 1908. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 300 He was in the Delhi Jail, and on the 8th August was released after expiry of the full term. To-day he arrived here from Delhi.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus has been held here to protest against the Burn Circular regarding Mahomedan representation.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

During the last few days the monsoon has been giving about the normal total amount of rainfall, but the distribution has not been entirely advantageous. The rainfall yesterday was nearly general in Lower Burma, the Northern half of North-East India, the East of the United Provinces and Central India East. A few falls occurred in Gujarat and along the West Himalayas. There are signs that a depression may be about to form at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

The chief falls are:—Mergui reports two inches; Tavoy, six; Akyab, four; Sibsagar, three; Chittagong, five; Balasore, two; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Gorakhpur, one and a half; Dunkesar, two; Chakrata, four; Simla, one; Karwar and Mangalore, one and a half.

The forecast shows that the rainfall may decrease in Eastern Bengal and Assam and increase in the central parts of the country.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The general pressure conditions show no important change since yesterday. The rainfall has diminished in the United Provinces, and Central India East, but has continued to be nearly general in lower Burma, the Northern half of North-East India, and rain has occurred in the East of the Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

The chief falls are:—Moulmein reports one and a half inches; Akyab, six; Kyaukpyu and Tezpur, two; Gauhati, one and a half; Jalpaiguri, three; Purnea and Ranipur, two.

The forecast shows some increase of rainfall in Bengal.

CROPS AND RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

The official report for the week ending August 8, says that light and almost useless rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Jullundar, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Karnal, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala and Gujrat. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. The ploughings for the spring crops and the sowings of autumn crops continue in the irrigated areas. In certain districts, sowing on the irrigated areas are very small. The condition and prospects of the irrigated crops are generally fair, and those of unirrigated crops, which have almost withered, are very poor. Prices are rising and fodder is scarce in some twelve districts or more in the Province. Water is insufficient in three districts. Fodder distress is certain in the very near future.

In view of the present situation, the *Tribune* suggests the throwing open of the Government forests for grazing in the districts where fodder is scarce and also the postponement of the Settlement Operations in the districts where they are going on now.

DARBHANGA, AUGUST 13.

Heavy rain has fallen here since the 8th instant. The total from the 8th to 11th measured over 12 inches in some places. The rivers are in full flood, equalling that of last year. Parts of the Bhadoi crop on the low lands are submerged, and the paddy sown in the Chours has been damaged. The extent of damage cannot be calculated till the water subsides. The ryots have had great hardships to face since the famine of 1908-1909, from which they have yet hardly recovered.

KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, AUGUST 12.

On Thursday being Narel Purnema fair people expected rain but, none fell in Bhawnagar at a hola at 9 p.m., the sky became overcast and a heavy shower of rain fell for a couple of minutes. Thereafter it drizzed only again on Friday morning the sky assumed a threatening aspect there, but, it merely drizzed. Qathi and Chital also report a drizzle whilst at Bhawnagar last evening a light shower fell. This morning a cold wind is blowing and the temperature is lower.

PRAYERS IN BHAVNAGAR.

A local correspondent writes:—The prolonged drought causes great anxiety here as well as elsewhere. As a consequence, there was neither the usual procession nor Durbar on Balev-Day, but instead of people assembled in thousands in Jasonath Temple to offer prayers for rain under their beloved Ruler, H. H. Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. It was altogether a most solemn spectacle. Prayers specially composed for the occasion were recited by the learned shastries of the city, and were followed by the chanting of holy Vedic Mantras. Every soul was visibly affected. A notable feature was the presence of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb, whose exemplary life and living interest in such matters serve to advance the cause of female education more than any amount of preaching.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Lhasa," Captain H. McDiarmed, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, in reports having experienced heavy monsoon squalls and occasional showers of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	43·07	45·12	46·20	38·73
Sunday, 13th August	0·00	0·10	0·12	0·25
Total	43·07	45·12	46·23	38·98
Same date last year	55·54	48·85	49·74	42·95

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL,

Aug. 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill	In cts. 0·04	In. cts. 37·84	In. cts. 61·92	In cts. 52·13

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Rainfall Station Matheran week-ending 11th August, 1911.

	Inc.	Cts.
Week's Total	26	11
Previous Total	85	91
Total Fall from 1st Jan.	111	02

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to week ending Friday, 28th July, 1911:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	14	89	Khervadi	5	65
Raver	4	0	Nasik	5	36
Nimbhora	5	40	Devlali	6	90
Bodwad	8	75	Ghoti	23	1
Varangaon	6	70	Hotgi	10	55
Bhadli	11	50	Mohol	8	85
Jalgaon	8	60	Madha	6	25
Shirsoli	11	36	Barsi Junction	3	70
Mhasawad	8	64	Kem	5	28
Maheji	7	29	Jeur	12	66
Pachora	11	10	Pomalvadi	8	15
Kajgaon	7	54	Diksal	7	90
Rajmane	16	65	Dhond	5	21
Chalisgaon	10	92	Talegaon	9	73
Naydongri	7	5	Lonavla	44	6
Nandgaon	12	23	Neral	36	37
Manmad	7	52	Kasara	38	6
Lasalgaon	5	47			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal at Multan and in excess at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·19" of rain and Cawnpore 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal in the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Agra, and in defect at Cawnpore; the minimum is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen; Ahmedabad has had 0·13", Veraval 0·10" and Dwarka 0·21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Khandwa has had 0·17" Amraoti 0·11" and Raipur 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·31", Mormugao 0·95" and Karwar 1·39". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·55" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the extension of rainfall in the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar; in the last-two areas, however, precipitation has been light. There has been an increase of rainfall on the West Coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Mangalore. Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the Deccan. In the central parts rainfall continues insignificant. Precipitation has again occurred on the Coromandel Coast.

Local rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the United Provinces, and some showers in the central parts of the country, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the southern half of the Deccan.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (11th)	96·8	86·5	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	80·8	...	0·00
Muskat (11th)	95·8	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	97·8	82·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	103·9	79·9	...	8·51
Lahore	103·9	84·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	10·8	85·0	...	2·22
Ambala	105·5	81·9	...	6·90
Delhi	102·0	86·8	...	5·26
Agra	99·5	84·5	...	1·94
Mainpuri	93·3	80·1	...	3·95
Jhansi	93·5	79·5	0·06	4·45
Cawnpore	85·2	76·9	0·28	4·07
Allahabad	83·6	76·5	0·19	5·46
Jacobabad	101·1	81·8	...	0·05
Karachi	87·0	79·0	0·01	0·03
Ajmer	91·4	78·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	94·2	81·1	...	7·51
Kotah	98·6	81·6	...	7·74
Bhuj	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	83·3	75·2	0·21	1·53
Veraval	81·1	77·3	0·10	4·13
Rajkot	90·1	?	0·07	2·94
Bhavnagar Para	95·5	77·5	...	4·24
Surat	87·4	77·6	0·02	12·62
Ahmedabad	91·1	74·7	0·13	6·89
Deesa	92·3	74·9	0·07	8·02
Neemuch	91·9	74·0	...	9·26
Indore	87·1	71·1	0·09	10·07
Jubbulpore	85·8	75·8	...	22·24
Saugor	87·8	?	...	17·82
Hoshangabad	89·1	74·4	...	15·18
Khandwa	87·2	75·1	0·17	7·35
Akola	87·7	72·6	...	15·62
Amraoti	84·8	74·3	0·11	14·56
Nagpur	88·6	73·8	...	30·32
Chanda	88·0	75·0	...	28·25
Raipur	84·2	74·6	0·10	23·83
Bombay	85·7	78·4	0·05	38·73
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	0·31	49·03
Mormugao	84·0	74·2	0·95	56·26
Karwar	78·8	72·5	1·39	56·31
Malegaon	86·9	71·1	...	15·82
Ahmednagar	79·6	68·0	0·04	14·29
Poona	80·0	69·8	0·05	10·49
Sholapur	87·3	71·4	...	11·82
Bijapur	86·2	69·8	...	7·83
Belgaum	72·8	65·0	0·55	28·89
Aurangabad	85·2	68·7	...	15·76
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	73·2	...	19·5
Hyderabad	87·3	72·2	0·07	13·86
Mangalore	79·3	65·3	1·47	...8
Calicut	84·8	74·1	0·01	64·81
Cochin	85·7	74·7	0·07	56·20
Colombo	84·0	77·0	...	8·60
Masulipatam	93·8	78·7	0·01	11·58
Bellary	92·0	73·3	0·12	1·33
Cuddapah	100·2	75·1	0·05	6·21
Madras	97·0	76·0	0·21	2·36
Bangalore	80·3	64·8	0·02	8·41
Coimbatore	83·4	70·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	98·6	78·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	94·0	74·0	0·40	3·93

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th August, was 29·834 inches, The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-quarters, at Ootacamund under date August 8:—

83rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Captain F. G. Gillies, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be squadron Commander *pro tem* in addition to his duties as Adjutant, vice Major H. R. Hopwood seconded.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major R. T. C. Calvert, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major C. Burrard permitted to retire.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July on 504·85 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,06,000	4,000	3,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	390	8	69[illegible]
For previous 3 weeks of half year	5,09,000	7,51,000	12,500	12,72,500
Total for 4 weeks	6,49,000	9,57,000	16,500	16,22,500
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,155	2,07,085	4,521	3,49,761
Per mile of Ry.	274	410	9	693
Total to corresponding date	6,80,777	7,58,399	18,725	14,07,901

Increase for the week ....Rs. 239
Do. to date 2,14,599

BY THE WAY.

HARDLY CRICKET!

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"A cricket match was arranged between the C. R. R. C. and the S. C. Club at the former's ground on Wednesday the 9th instant. The home team went in first and on their five of their best batsmen for the paltry total of twenty runs, they refused to continue further play on the pretext that some of their best players were absent. Thereupon I asked the Captain of the C. R. R. C. to substitute other players, who were at that time, present on the field, but he said that they were not good enough to play against our team. I may add that the home team acted in a very disgraceful manner and showed lack of sportsmanlike spirit as no decent Club would do. To give a dramatic conclusion to this incident, the Secretary, of the Club Road Recreation Club, abused one of their own members who had enough of sportsmanlike spirit to ask him to continue the match." We are pleased to see that the coming Delhi Durbar and the political situation at Home are not the only subjects of discussion and we certainly agree with our correspondent that the "dramatic conclusion" which brings his plaint to a climax, was gratuitously base.

WHEN TO CUT FLOWERS.

There are but two periods of the day in hot weather when flowers may be picked with any prospect of their remaining fresh in water for a reasonable time afterwards, and those times are early morning or late evening. No blossom plucked while it is suffering more or less fatigue from the heat of the sun has the slightest chance of retaining its freshness for more than a few hours. They should be immersed in some widemouthed vessel for at least an hour after being picked, the water being allowed to cover everything except the actual blossom. A little water lightly sprinkled on the latter will hasten the revival process if it is desired to save time, as for example when flowers have to be sent away in time for post.

LUKE-WARM NOT COLD WATER.

Flowers that are picked from plants that are at all dry at the root never last so long as those which have been able to draw their full supply of sap from well-moistened roots. Whenever practicable, therefore, every plant whose blossoms are to be picked should be watered an hour or two beforehand and this remark applies especially to plants in pots under glass. It is worth while remembering that even in hot weather flowers, when first picked, should be put into luke-warm water rather than cold, for no blossom is accustomed to receive refreshment in an absolutely cold state. Flowers to be sent by post must be firmly packed if they are to arrive in good condition, and it is useless to send any that are fully out, as they will be certain to drop their petals on being unpacked. An airtight tin is much the best thing or the transmission of cut blooms in hot weather; card-board is always bad, because the moisture from the flowers invariably causes the box to collapse in transit.

FROM JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.

How times change, and people with them, is exemplified by a Paris contemporary, which announces a motor 'bus service between Jaffa and Jerusalem. To the person with old ideas a journey made by motor to the Holy Sepulchre seems little less than the abomination and desolation of which the sacred writer announces. The enterprise referred to above, if such a word can be used in dealings with things sacred, is due to the initiative of an Italian, and every day, as people of all nations ride through the valley of Jehosaphat they will be reminded of the Last Judgment.

COLLECTION OF MENU CARDS.

An interesting collection has just been added to the museum in connection with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The collection is the gift of M. Jean Fabre, and it consist of menus of dinners and luncheons given by French diplomatic representatives abroad during the past fifty years. What a boon this will be to chefs if they are permitted to consult this collection, which is contained in forty albums, and it is quite within the range of possibility that diplomats will not be above drawing inspiration from the books. We believe the Austrian Emperor has a somewhat similar collection.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS.

Downing College, Cambridge, will award scholarship of £30 to £50 a year in Law, Natural Science, Classics, Mathematics, and Mechanical Sciences on the result of an examination commencing March 5, 1912. Exhibition of an annual value not exceeding £30 may also be granted to deserving candidates failing to qualify for scholarships. The age limit is nineteen. Particulars may be obtained from Mr. J. H. Widdicombe, Tupor of the College.

A SAINT'S STRATAGEM.

At St. Neot, near Liskeard, Cornwall, is a well, wherein, according to tradition, the saint from which the village takes its name was wont to stand daily and recite the Psalms, thus endowing the waters with wonderful curative properties. Weak and ailing children are still sometimes brought to St. Neot's well and immersed in its water in the hope that the weak will thereby be rendered healthy and strong. There are some queer stories in connection with St. Neot. One is that remarking the falling off in the number of his congregation, he asked the reason, and on receiving the reply that his parishioners had to stay away to scare the crows, he afterwards made a practice of catching all these birds every Saturday, and shutting them up in the pound until Monday morning.

THACKERAY'S FIRST POEM.

Thackeray's momentous first appearance in print was a satirical poem, published in the "Western Luminary" during one of the happy holiday-times which he spent in Devonshire, when still a scholar at the Charterhouse. A certain Mr. Lalor Sheil was to have delivered a speech upon Penendon Heath, but the crowd refused to hear him. He had taken the precaution, however to send copies of his intended oration to all the leading journals before leaving town, and these, of course, printed it. This ludicrous incident inspired Thackeray, to write a little jeu d'esprit, entitled Irish "Melody," telling how "Mister Sheil," when the men of Kent "began a grievous shouting," found comfort in reflecting

My speech is safe in the Times I wot,
And eke in the Morning Chronicle.

THE BIRTH OF "PUNCH"

The first idea of "Punch," which in mail week celebrated its seventieth birthday, occurred to Henry Mayhew and Mark Lemon one night in June 1841, when they sat chatting together at the latter's house in Newcastle-street, Strand. Lemon drafted a prospectus straight away, and the first number of the journal made its appearance on July 17. It was owned, at first, in equal shares, by Landells, the engraver, Last, the printer, and Lemon and Mayhew, who acted as joint editors. For a while the paper met with small success, and was only kept running by the money which Lemon made as a playwright. A change for the better, however, took place when the journal was purchased by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. Mayhew retired, leaving Lemon sole editor, and from that day to this "Punch" career has been one of triumph. Lemon's salary as editor is said to have begun at 30s. a week. When he died, twenty-nine years later, he was receiving £1,500 a year.

CUBAN HONEY.

The production of honey in Cuba is described in a recent issue of the "journal of the Society of Arts." Before the advent of the American, bee-keeping in Cuba was in a decidedly primitive state, the hives being makeshift affairs, and very often royal palmtrunks. When the American and other foreign settlers began to come to Cuba, modern appliances began to appear, and now the use of the modern hive is well established with both natives and foreigners. There has ensued better management of apiaries, and a greater production of good honey. The processes of collecting honey in Cuba differ in no essential particular from those in the United States. The honey is generally brought to the market in strained form, this process being effected at the apiary. The exportation of honey and beeswax from Cuba now constitutes an important financial item. According to the official statistics for 1909, there was exported of honey a total of 9,726,663 pounds, of which the United States is said to have taken 4,140,077 pounds, and Germany 2,773,863 pounds. The exports of beeswax amounted to 1,623,353 pounds, of which the United States is said to have taken 697,577 pounds, and Germany 787,788 pounds.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

The extraordinary heat wave which has turned Paris into a fiery furnace, says a Paris correspondent in mail week, has driven every one who possibly could to take refuge either at the seaside or in the country, consequently it is not in the city of beautiful chiffons that one sees the latest novelties. Rather one must seek them at Trouville at Ostend at Aix, Marienbad, and such places as the smart world makes it a rule to frequent at this season of the year. Even the shops and dressmakers' salons on the Place. Vendome are deserted nowadays for the workers are taking their holidays before the rush of showing the autumn fashions makes it impossible. What these autumn fashions will be no one knows although many people are busy with surmises. The burning question is will the present short-waisted tight-skirted frock go altogether? Some say yes others say no, and the latter declare that they have the word of more than one big dressmaker in Paris as a basis of their opinion. Probably there will be a compromise of the two styles the shott waist will be less short and the tight skirt less tight and then there will be a few dinner-dresses of the quite full long-waisted styles suggestive of fashion under the rule of Marie Antoinette and also under that of the Empress Eugennie. Flowing garments are so very becoming to some women that they will be welcome as flowers in May for evening year but I cannot see the modern woman who uses the metro the convenient fiacre, and the hasty auto-taxi to convey her from place to place ever rgain taking kindly to very full trailing skirts for every day wear.

THE PREVALENCE OF THE BOLERO.

The firm way in which the bolero has made its way to the from of fashion again this season is worth remark. It began to appear at the very end of last summer in the models of an exclusive dressmaker in the models of an exclusive dressmaker in the Rule de la Paix, a man who prides himself on his knowledge of the "beaux arts," as well as on his flair as to what is the right thing for a woman to wear. He first sent it out in the form of a short silk coat with a full basque, the waist line being indicated by a cord. Then others of his kind took up the tale, and now the belero, in some form or another is worn by, every woman who follows fashion closely. There is one kind which imitates the Russian blouse in lace and has a black velvet band fastened with a quaint buckle round the waist. Such a little garment at this looks very well on any light summer dress, and could be used later on as a bridge coat. Another lace coat fastens like a fichu in front and behind forms butterfly wings which are caught into the waist by a buckle fastened on to a pad of black velvet. The latest idea for the favourite taffetas bolero is to have a Lawn collar in cream, embroiderd in vivid tones like those of the Russian embroideries; but for the wear of the moment nothing equals the daintiness of the lace bolero, only—and the "only" is such a big one—the lace must be goed, or the effect is common.

EVENING DRESSES.

Evening dresses are simply plaques with draperies put on to form points, a plain white Liberty will have a volant of black chiffon with a hem-stitched edge, and it will be placed on the skirt so as to form a point either behind or at the side; over this will be a volant of cream or white lace following the same lines, and the corsage and upper half of the skirt will be made of a tunic of cream lace veiled with black chiffon which will also fall in a point at the spot indicated, by the two volants. The effect produced is quite graceful, but unless the materials used are of a very soft and pliable kind, there is a risk of hard outline to be fought against. Roses, as a trimming on chiffon and lace are much in favour just now, and I know of nothing that looks more girlish and attractive. One gown worn at a recent dinner party in Paris was in cream lace, covered with cream chiffon sewn with long steel tubes to form stripes. The skirt had a looped garland of pale pink roses about a foot from the ground, which was caught up into a steel Louis knot on the left side, from which fell a waterfall of lace. The corsage of mingled lace and tubed chiffon had a garland of roses like those on the skirt carried over one shoulder and across the chest to fasten under the opposite sit arm at the waist. Such a dress as this be quite in fashion next winter, no matter how the fashions of the autumn may trend, as it is classic in its lines and is a good one to use as a suggestion for the inevitable black gown which all women must possess nowadays.

THE FRENCH GIRL IN HOUSEKEEPING.

There has been a good deal of argument in France lately about the modern French girl and her tendency to leave to footsteps of her mother and grandmothers for those of the free American girl, who does not look upon life as a gift to be spent in learning how to govern her household and to make it speak of her own individual taste and influence. She leaues those things to the servants she employs and pays so well. But this is not the idea of the middle-aged Franchwoman at all. She believed that if you have a house, a husband, and a family, it is your duty to look after them, and she considers that they should come first in everything. Sometimes she carries her ideas of duty to excess, and that is probably why the modern French girl has rebelled and is demanding greater freedom and less home duty. She frankly says she dislikes wasting her time in playing family calls, in ordering family dinners, in yielding of family prejudices, and she quotes the liberty which is accorded to English and American girls as a proof of what may be done. A great many mothers and fathers have given way in some points, so as to maintain their sway in others, and the French girl now has her tennis club, her skating, even her "day at home" for her girl friends, but she is supposed to learn how to look after the house and to pay due respect to the family traditions as regards, marrying, continuing the weekly family dinner party, and a hundred and one other little things of the same kind. Early rising, a cold bath, friction, a light breakfast, and after that bed-making, dusting, and even sweeping, comes into the prescription for curing them of their nervous breakdown and their lack of physical tone. They also learn to organize a linen cupboard well, to cook, to wash laces and iron them, to buy at the best market, and to train young servants.

'VIYELLA'
(Reg.)
IDEAL FOR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

INFLUENCE OF MANGANESE ON FERMENTATION.

It has been found that various chemical solutions promote or hinder the process of fermentation, and many experiments have been tried. M. E. Kayser, for example, has shown that salts of manganese exert a favourable influence, and increase the yield of alcohol. And recently he has laid before the Paris Academy of Science the results of further experiments. The fermentation investigated was that produced by beer yeast. The yeast was dried powdered, and extracted with water, and the manganese compound used was the phosphate. The results were found to be superior to those obtained by the use of potassium nitrate.

FLUCTUATION OF GLACIERS.

It is well known that existing glaciers exhibit remarkable fluctuations, at one time increasing in extent, at another time diminishing. Various climatic changes doubtless contribute to these oscillations, and it is impossible to assign them all to one cause. Notes of the increase and decrease of some twenty-six Swiss glaciers have been collected and preserved in the Berne Museum, and these are discussed by Prof. Bruckner in a recent paper. The records show that at the beginning of the nineteenth century these glaciers were very extensive, that they receded rapidly at first, and then more slowly towards its close. This recession was interrupted about the middle of the century by a brief advance, in which two of the glaciers exceeded their limits at the beginning. A second slight advance took place during the years 1890-95.

DID THEY FLUCTUATE IN THE ICE AGE?

These advances and retreats of the ice have been plotted as curves for the several glaciers observed. And although these curves are similar in their general shape, each has marked individual peculiarities. And this, Professor Bruckners remarks, makes it difficult to trace any connection between climatic changes and glacial fluctuation. Such alternate recession and advance of the ice is also a marked feature of glaciers in other parts of the extent of the ice during the Great Ice Age may be responsible for many of those appearances which have led some geologists to the belief that there were several glaciations at this epoch of the word's history seperated by warm interglacial periods.

JONES OF VEGETATION OF MOUNTAINS.

Every mountain shows the influence of altitude on vegetation by its zones of different species of plants. The summits of many of our mountains, for example, have their glacial species. Few, however, if any exhibit the phenomenon of life rings of vegetation so clearly as certain vulcanic peaks in San Francisco described in the recent issue of a scientific periodical. These are old volcanoes rising from a plateau to heights varying up to 11,500 feet and upwards. They are encircled by well marked bands of vegetation running round them almost like contour lines. These zones of vegetation are marked by the different species of trees forming the forest. Between 6,500 and 8,500 is a band of yellow pine, followed by another of Douglas fir, silver fir, cork fir, and aspin extending up to 10,300. After this comes a zone of Engelmann spruce and foxtail pine which extend up to the tree limit.

ARTIFICIALLY-PRODUCED MUTATIONS.

Mutations, as distinct from the ordinary fluctuating variations of a species, constitute, according to De Vries and other modern evolutionists, the foundation of evolution. And De Vries has suggested that mutations may be caused by changes in the germ plasm before fertilisation. The question, then, naturally occurs: Can mutations be artificially produced! And some six years ago Dr. MacDougal, of the Carnegie Institution. Washington, began a series of expriments with a view to obtaining a definite answer. And the general result of his work show that changes artificially produced in the germ plasm before fertilisation do result in mutations. His experiments, however, do not encourage the hope that any desired mutation can be produced at will.

METHOD OF EXPERIMENT.

Previous to Dr. MacDougal's work a number of experimenters had tried to produce mutations by placing the cut ends of flower stalks in various solutions, or by applying the solutions to various growing plants. No definite results, however, were obtained in this way. Dr. MacDougal's method is to inject various solutions into the ovaries of the flowers just before fertilisation. Two species of evening primrose were experimented with, one of these being the familiar Œnothera beinnis. The plants used were the result of cultivation for several generations of the species, and shewed the ordinary fluctuating variations. Solutions in varying strength of sugar, zinc sulphate, and calcium nitrate in distilled water were injected by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe into tho ovaries of the flowers.

RESULTS.

Some of the ovules were destroyed, but some seed was ripened in each case. In the case of one of the above species the three different treatments resulted in the production of offspring, all alike, and all differing from the parent type. Thus, while the parent is a biennial, the offspring ripened their seed the first year. In habit of growth, also, they were quite different, shooting up their flower stalk the first year instead of the second. And while the parent form is provided with hairs on leaf and stem, the offspring have none. In the case of the Œnothera, the seed leaves were broader and of a brighter green than in the parent form. The same was also true of the leaves of Rosette. Seed was saved from these mutations, and grown for five generations without showing any tendency to return to the parent form.

THE RESTAURANT FLY.

A good restaurant keeper will keep his looms and halls free of flies by simply screening the inlets with folds of muslin and by appropriate trabs. A bad restaurant keeper does not trouble to exclude insects. If filthy flies be allowed by him to contaminate food with bacteria and other abominations, it may be safely assumed, says the "Medical Press and Circular," that dangers from other sources of carelessness and neglect lurk in every corner of the place. When will the man in the street learn to demand from a restaurant or hotel keeper freedom from flies as well as snowy linen and other epicurean amenities.

THE USEFUL WEASEL.

It is particularly useful to know what enimals we may regard as our siders and abettors in fighting the rats. It does not seem that we need have any hesitation in rating the weasel as a valuable fighter on our side. Even the keeper himself, with his natural tendency to do to death any creature that attacks his game (and certainly the weasel is not to be held wholly guiltless of this charge has become so generally convinced of the weasel's value as a slayer of rats that he often holds his hand, (and (says "Country Life") we do not nearly so often see the carcase of this small, but courageous, killer nailed on the barn door as we used to see it.

EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULAEUM.

The Italian Chancellor of the Exchequer has granted a million lire for excavations to be made at Herculaneum. The King himself has promised to give 500,000 lire for the same purpose. It is curious to note that sixty houses have been built right over the streets of the old town. These will all have to be pulled down. Considerable treasure, it is said lies hidden beneath the ruins to be examined.

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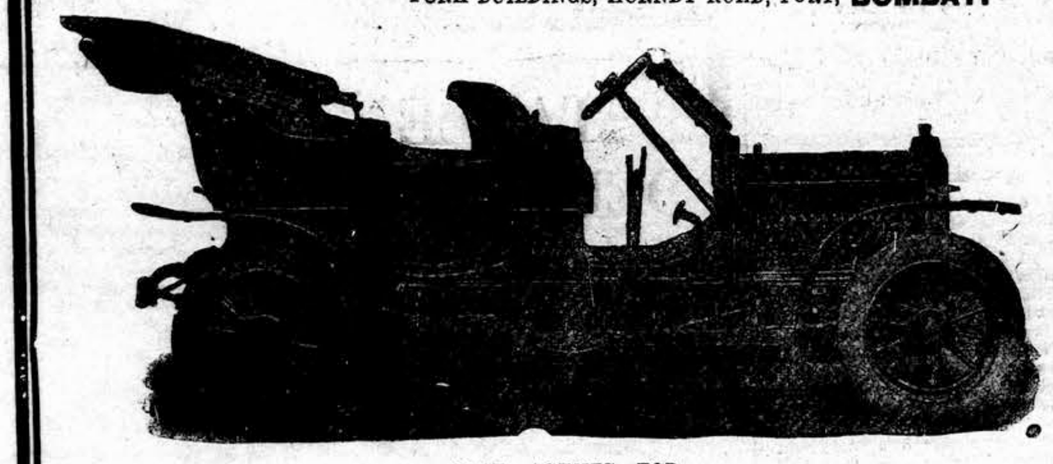

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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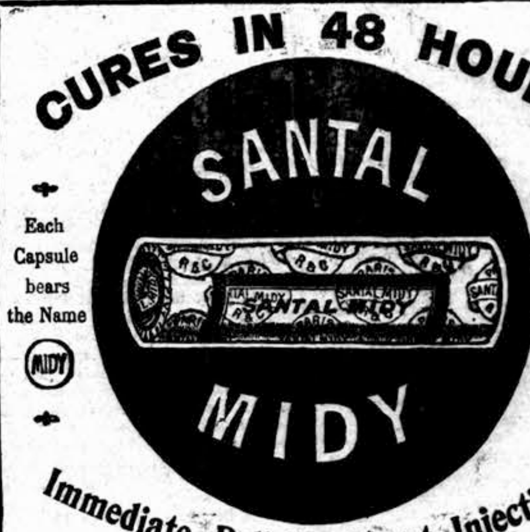

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